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FOREIGN CROPS and MARKETS



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LATE FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

BRAZIL: The exportation of cotton yarns of types 40 and higher is prohibited. No cotton-spinning firm may export more than 25 percent of its annual production of yarn. The measure is designed to assure adequate supplies of yarn for domestic weavers.

BUDAPEST: Food situation unchanged in May, but deliveries were much smaller when compared with May 1941. Beef rations are available, but there is a shortage of veal, mutton, and pork. Poultry deliveries were greatly reduced, although the situation in eggs was better. Fat requirements were partly obtained from reserve stocks.

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G R A I N S

WHEAT IMPORT QUOTA
FOR CANADA FILLED . . .

A new quota year for wheat and wheat-flour imports into the United States began May 29, 1942. The wheat quota for Canada, amounting to 795,000 bushels annually, was filled during the opening hour of the new quota year; in fact, the applications for entry so far exceeded the quota that each entry was prorated by the Bureau of Customs. Other countries have a wheat quota aggregating 5,000 bushels, which with the Canadian share makes up the total annual import quota of 800,000 bushels as established by the President's Proclamation of May 28, 1941. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 9, 1941.) Only part of the Canadian wheat-flour quota of 3,815,000 pounds was filled at the beginning of the new quota year. Most of the wheat and flour entered came in at Buffalo. On May 29 the spread in price between United States and Canadian wheat of approximate qualities at Buffalo was calculated to be 48 United States cents, or 6 cents more than the import duty.

With the early fulfillment of the wheat quota for Canada, no further wheat imports from that country will be possible until May 29, 1943, unless such imports are approved for entry under the President's Proclamation of April 13, 1942. This Proclamation suspended the import quotas on wheat and wheat flour under certain specified conditions, which included imports for experimental or scientific purposes, high-grade wheat for seed and crop improvement purposes, and lots of foreign wheat or wheat flour in distress position in the United States or its territories that are deemed impracticable to export. (For further details about these quota suspensions see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 20, 1942.)

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SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WHEAT SEEDINGS
LIKELY TO BE REDUCED . . .

The seeding of wheat for the 1942-43 harvest is under way in the important Southern Hemisphere countries of Argentina and Australia with some indication that acreages will be reduced, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Acreage estimates will not be available for several months, however, and any forecast at this time would be premature.

In Argentina, a cut of 5 to 10 percent has been suggested as a possibility by trade reports, but apparently the Government has taken no steps to enforce the 10-percent restriction, upon which the minimum-price guaranty was made contingent. The sown acreage for 1941-42 of 18 million acres was somewhat larger than that of the previous year, despite the reservation made by the Government that farmers must reduce

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their seedings by 10 percent if required to do so. Weather conditions this season were reported to be rather unfavorable during May, and moisture is still deficient in the south, but the early sown crop of the north is reported to be satisfactory following rains early in June.

In addition to measures undertaken by the Australian Government to restrict the wheat area for the current year, it appears likely that farmers will be deterred from utilizing all their former wheat areas by reason of the shortage of man power and the rationing of fertilizer. The allowance of superphosphate is limited to 60 percent of the amount purchased in 1939-40, and any areas sown without its application will return smaller yields, thus reducing the next harvest.

Besides the limitation placed on wheat production by the Wheat Stabilization Scheme, which guaranteed a fixed price for only 140 million bushels of the annual production, the Government this season has announced that the crop of Western Australia must be restricted to 22 million bushels, a reduction of about 11 million bushels from the average of recent years. This indicates a decrease of about 33 percent in the acreage seeded, which for 1941-42 was estimated at 2,687,000 acres. This restriction was applied to Western Australia, rather than to the other States, because a greater surplus existed there. With annual requirements in this State amounting to only about 3 million bushels, nearly 50 million bushels were reported on hand at the end of the 1940-41 season, for which export outlets are restricted, and transportation from Western Australia to eastern consuming centers is difficult by reason of its geographical position.

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CANADIAN GRAIN PROSPECTS CONTINUE FAVORABLE . . .

Prospects for 1942 crops in Canada continued to be generally promising during the week ended June 16, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. In the Prairie Provinces, crop conditions were best in Manitoba and Alberta, where moisture supplies were generally adequate. Rains were needed in many parts of Saskatchewan. Both wheat and the feed grains made rapid growth during the early part of the week, when temperatures were high. Later heavy frosts in the northeastern part of the Province retarded growth, and damage to barley and flaxseed was feared. The growth of all grains was excellent in British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, conditions were satisfactory, and the season was still from 2 to 3 weeks early, but the grain crops needed rain. Seeding in Quebec was completed, and recent rains brought relief, following a period of dry weather that had prevailed for almost 2 weeks. Excessive moisture, on the other hand, was reported in central and southern Ontario. The planting of corn was delayed, but the condition of winter wheat in that Province was excellent.

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CHILE INCREASES MINIMUM
WHEAT PRICE . . .

A new minimum wheat price was announced in Chile on May 19, 1942, by the Council of the Agricultural Export Board, increasing the price paid to producers by 14.4 percent, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The former price of 118 pesos per quintal (\$1.04 per bushel at the rate of 31 pesos to the dollar) was established on December 18, 1941, for the purpose of stimulating wheat production, which has been declining since 1938-39. In fixing the new price of 135 pesos per quintal (\$1.19 per bushel) it was pointed out that the Agricultural Export Board would not necessarily be obligated to uphold the increase indefinitely, should production prove so favorable as to exceed domestic needs when export outlets were limited.

In line with the policy of the present administration, it is reported that sums of money are expected to be made available by the Minister of Finance to encourage agricultural production. Long-term fertilizer and seed loans by the Agricultural Credit Bank are contemplated, and transportation agencies will be asked to give reduced freight rates on wheat and fertilizer shipments. Since it is believed that wheat yields have declined largely because of the inadequate use of fertilizer, the Government is expected to place a part of its guano stocks at the disposal of the wheat growers.

Other projects under consideration with regard to wheat were the construction of grain dryers and the improvement of working conditions in the milling and baking industries. The farmers and all interested parties are being urged to cooperate in promoting the wheat program and the general agricultural policy of the Government.

Wheat production in Chile during 1935-36 to 1939-40 averaged 31.6 million bushels but declined to only 27.1 million in 1941-42. An average outturn is sufficient to cover domestic requirements, but because of poor distribution, some imports are usually reported. These are largely supplied by Argentina. In 1941, nearly 400,000 bushels of Argentine wheat were imported, and the purchase of 1 million bushels this year has been negotiated, with an option taken for 735,000 bushels more if needed.

VENEZUELAN FLOUR
CONSUMPTION INCREASES . . .

The consumption of wheat flour in Venezuela has increased steadily during recent years, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In spite of an expansion in the domestic

production of flour, imports almost doubled during the 5-year period 1937-1941, and it is expected that the total domestic production in 1942 will cover not more than 10 percent of the domestic demand.

The higher rate of flour consumption is attributed partly to increased purchasing power since 1935 and partly to the establishment of a number of important industries that require wheat flour as a basic material. These undertakings have been assisted by the Government in various ways, including a reduction of customs duties on flour imports. Although the domestic production of wheat has also received Government encouragement, it is not yet sufficient to cover the requirements of the producing regions alone.

Imports of flour into Venezuela since 1939 have averaged about 38,000 barrels monthly, of which approximately 50 percent have entered the port of La Guaira. During the first 3 months of 1942, imports through this port averaged about 22,000 barrels, but in April they fell to less than 4,000 barrels. Consequently, a shortage has developed not only in the Caracas area, but also at interior points which drew upon supplies at Caracas. To meet even a restricted consumption, the need for increased importation was becoming increasingly urgent late in April, as indicated by press reports regarding the flour shortage and the difficulties being experienced by local bakers.

Venezuela has largely filled its import requirements of flour in the United States. Although the trade returns of the two countries are not entirely comparable, exports of flour from the United States destined for that country bear out this statement. The greater part of such shipments, however, during 1937-1941, consisted of Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States.

WHEAT FLOUR: Total imports into Venezuela and United States
exports destined for Venezuela, 1937-1941

Year	Total Imports <u>a/</u>	Exports from the United States <u>b/</u>	
		Wholly from United States wheat	From other wheat
	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
1937	287,646	36,185	217,231
1938	340,094	110,101	207,095
1939	440,696	98,386	301,489
1940	469,571	43,869	373,908
1941	447,263	42,075	353,851

a/ Reported by the American Embassy, Caracas.

b/ United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R S

SOUTHERN BRAZIL COTTON DAMAGED BY RAIN;
NORTHERN CROP REDUCED BY DROUGHT . . .

Excessive rain in Southern Brazil to the end of April and a long and severe drought in Northern Brazil have reduced the 1941-42 cotton crop to 2,034,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with last year's record of 2,508,000 bales. The crop picked in Southern Brazil during March to June was damaged appreciably by seed sprouting, boll stains, and mixture of foreign particles. Trade sources estimate the São Paulo crop at about 100,000 bales less than the first official estimate shown in the table below. The Northern Brazil 1941 crop of 488,000 bales was the lowest since 1933. Many farm laborers in the drought stricken interior areas were reported to have migrated to coastal regions and the Amazon Valley to seek employment in other industries. Rains that fell late in April, however, offered some relief and improved the prospects for a fair yield from the 1942 crop.

BRAZIL: Cotton production, by states, 1941-42 with comparisons
(In Bales of 478 pounds)

State	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
<u>NORTHERN BRAZIL</u>					
Pará.....	11,100	7,700	8,500	6,700	8,300
Maranhão.....	36,700	34,800	22,700	25,400	13,800
Piauí.....	19,600	13,100	9,200	9,100	10,200
Ceará.....	149,900	129,100	129,500	133,800	101,500
Rio Grande do Norte	103,900	92,600	101,800	139,400	78,400
Paráhyba.....	175,300	169,700	181,100	187,000	138,400
Pernambuco.....	128,600	104,100	109,700	93,500	83,000
Alagoas.....	52,000	61,900	42,200	33,600	32,300
Sergipe.....	27,100	23,100	19,600	17,000	16,100
Bahia, Northern Zone	5,400	4,800	5,500	4,400	5,900
Total.....	707,600	640,900	629,300	649,900	a/ 487,900
<u>SOUTHERN BRAZIL</u>					
Bahia, Southern Zone	36,900	19,800	13,400	9,500	3,200
Espírito Santo.....	b/	b/	2,100	4,200	2,800
Estado do Rio.....	7,400	2,300	7,100	13,800	13,800
Minas Geraes.....	161,400	33,100	41,500	c/ 32,300	27,700
Goyás.....	2,300	2,800	2,200	1,600	1,500
São Paulo.....	1,145,200	1,260,300	1,417,700	1,752,600	1,475,900
Paraná.....	11,700	21,200	24,900	42,700	20,700
Other States	2,200	3,000	1,800	1,600	-
Total.....	1,367,100	1,348,500	1,510,700	1,858,300	d/ 1,545,600
Total Brazil.....	2,074,700	1,989,400	2,140,500	2,508,200	2,033,500

Compiled from records of the Ministry of Agriculture. a/ Third estimate.
b/ If any, included with "other States". c/ Second estimate. Final estimate not available. d/ First estimate revised with missing figures about May 29.

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Under the influence of improved demand from the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Spain, and the relative scarcity of good-quality cotton from the 1941-42 crop, spot prices of type 5 cotton at São Paulo rose from 46.5 milreis per arroba (7.61 cents per pound) on April 1 to 53.5 milreis (8.76 cents) on April 30, and to 59.5 milreis (9.74 cents) on June 16. These prices are now above the Government loan rates (revised) of 55 milreis (9.01 cents) for lint at São Paulo and 15 milreis (2.46 cents) for seed cotton at interior points. Quantities now under Government loan are reported to be very small. Discussions regarding aid from the United States in financing loans on the current crop have been discontinued.

Export prospects are considered reasonably good under present circumstances, particularly to the three countries mentioned above. Negotiations by Spanish authorities for about 92,000 bales have been under way for nearly a year, and arrangements for shipment of 39,000 bales were completed early in April, according to sources in Spain. Exports to Canada are hindered by lack of shipping facilities and, during the first 5 months of 1942, amounted to only about 67,000 bales (including exports to the United States for trans-shipment). Total exports from January through May this year amounted to only 269,000 bales against 609,000 for the corresponding period in 1941.

Domestic cotton mills are still operating at capacity levels and are expected to consume about 784,000 bales during the year ending June 30, 1942. A recent decree prohibits the importation of used or obsolete textile machinery in order to avoid placing Brazil in an unfavorable competitive position in post-war years compared with textile industries in other countries using modern equipment.

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ARGENTINE 1941-42 COTTON CROP ESTIMATE REDUCED . . .

The second official estimate places the 1941-42 cotton crop at 333,000 bales (of 478 pounds) compared with a first estimate of 369,000 bales and a final estimate for 1940-41 of 232,000 bales. An earlier report indicated that when picking began in February only 815,000 out of 1,013,000 acres planted were still standing, because of frost and drought damage early in the growing season. This area, however, is larger than the areas of 738,000 acres harvested in 1941 and 728,000 in 1940. Excessive rain during the picking season caused some damage, and private sources estimate the current crop at not more than 300,000 bales. No cotton exports from Argentina were reported for the first 4 months of 1942. Exports for the year 1941 totaled 117,000 bales, 115,000 of which were destined for Spain.

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T O B A C C O

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO CROP LARGER;
PRICES HIGHER; IMPORTS REDUCED . . .

The 1941-42 tobacco crop of Australia, largely American-type flue-cured, is estimated to have exceeded the 1940-41 crop by about 12 percent and is the largest production since 1932-33. Prices for the 1941-42 appraisements have been fixed at 10 percent above those of 1940-41, which were, in turn, 10 percent above the prices obtained for the 1939-40 crop and 25 percent above those in 1938-39. Leaf imports during 1941 were the lowest in many years, being less than one-third of the 1940 imports.

The increased production in 1941-42 resulted primarily from an increase in acreage obtained by assuring satisfactory prices to growers; however, yields per acre were estimated to have been the highest on record and averaged about 3 percent above the 1940-41 yield.

AUSTRALIA: Tobacco acreage and production by States,
1938-39 to 1941-42

State	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42 a/
<u>AREA</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
New South Wales.....	629	717	988	1,300
Victoria.....	2,559	2,018	1,926	2,000
Queensland.....	3,740	4,520	4,304	4,770
Western Australia...	908	1,019	1,321	1,288
All others.....	170	132	17	0
Total.....	8,006	8,406	8,556	9,358
<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
New South Wales.....	398	524	962	1,000
Victoria.....	720	1,098	1,197	1,500
Queensland.....	2,197	2,551	2,282	2,614
Western Australia...	767	712	983	984
All others.....	67	27	6	0
Total.....	4,149	4,912	5,430	6,098

Compiled from official sources. a/ Forecast.

The appraisement of the 1941-42 season's crop began in Brisbane on March 25. At the first series of appraisements, which comprised catalogs mostly from North Queensland, the top price was 74.25 pence (99.94 cents) per pound, and the best average was 53.90 pence (72.55 cents) per pound. For purposes of appraisement, the Australian tobacco-growing areas are divided into four zones, and the average price per pound obtained in each of these zones for tobacco appraised in 1940-41 was: North Queensland, 29.271 pence (39.40 cents); South Queensland and New South Wales, 28.604 pence (38.50 cents); Victoria, 27.305 pence (36.75 cents); and Western Australia, 32.56 pence (43.83 cents).

Leaf imports into Australia in 1941 were the lowest in many years and totaled only 6,110,000 pounds as compared with 19,339,000 in 1940. The decline resulted from the restriction of exchange for purchases from the United States, which normally supplies most of the imported leaf. A portion of the decline in imports from the United States in 1941 was made up by increased imports from Southern Rhodesia, Canada, and the Netherlands Indies, with the result that only 53 percent of the total was made up by increased imports from Southern Rhodesia, Canada, and the Netherlands Indies, with the result that only 53 percent of the total was from the United States, whereas in normal years it approximates 98 percent.

AUSTRALIA: Leaf tobacco imports by countries of origin,
1940-and 1941

Country of origin	1940	1941
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Canada.....	22	594
Southern Rhodesia.....	420	1,356
Netherlands East Indies.....	212	866
United States.....	18,558	3,229
All others.....	127	65
Total.....	19,339	6,110

Compiled from official sources.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE INCREASES
TOBACCO PRODUCTION . . .

Due to the increased demand for tobacco by countries of continental Europe, and particularly Germany, the governments of the southeastern European countries have, according to unconfirmed reports, undertaken extensive measures to increase the production and export of tobacco.

The Slovak Government during the past year has granted premiums to cultivators of tobacco, which it is stated have brought some increase in production. The 1941 leaf production in Rumania was reported to be somewhat above that of 1940, and domestic consumption was reduced, which permitted larger exports. Bulgaria has undertaken to maintain the high level of production in both Bulgaria proper and the recently annexed territories in Macedonia and Thrace. Approximately 3,000 acres of flue-cured leaf were harvested in Bulgaria in 1941 and it is anticipated that the area will be increased to near 8,000 acres in 1942. In Herzegovina and Dalmatia the 1941 acreage exceeded that of 1940, and the 1942 acreage harvested is expected to be about 15 percent above that of 1941. Production under Government supervision in Serbia is to be materially increased in 1942.

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F R U I T S, V E G E T A B L E S, A N D N U T S

CANADIAN FRUIT PROSPECTS

FOR 1942 SUMMARIZED 1/ . . .

In the Okanagan district of British Columbia a heavy crop of apples is in prospect around Kelowna and points north. Pears will be lighter than a year ago, with a heavy drop reported in the southern part of the Valley. Cherries are making good progress, with the set patchy in the south and good in the north. Apricot prospects are fairly good with thinning now in progress. Peach growth is good with a heavy crop in prospect. The set of plums and prunes, particularly the latter, is patchy and estimate of outlook difficult at this time. In the Fraser Valley the strawberry crop has been hampered by dull, wet weather and movement to market has been slow. Demand and prices have been good, although the quality has been mostly poor. Gradual increase in supplies is expected.

In Nova Scotia early and fall apples are in full bloom with a good showing general. Cherries, plums, and pears appear healthy and show heavy bloom. In New Brunswick apple orchards show prospects of only a moderate crop. Strawberries show no winter damage and a normal crop is indicated. In Quebec the season is well advanced and with the exception of McIntosh the apple set is good. Trees have been free from scab, and spraying has been thorough. Unless the June drop should reduce the McIntosh set, the crop will be satisfactory.

In Ontario apple blossoms have been average to heavy, with more favorable weather occurring in western Ontario during the pollinization period than in eastern Ontario where blossoming has been delayed by cool, wet weather, and bee activity has been limited. In western Ontario the apple set appears to be average or above. It is too early as yet to determine the set in eastern Ontario. Prospects for other tree fruits are fair to good, but in most districts it is still too early to estimate the set. It is expected that the plum crop will be good, as new plantings of improved varieties, especially prunes, are coming into bearing or attaining heavier bearing capacity. The strawberry harvest has been delayed somewhat despite the early season, and first marketings from western Ontario were made during the latter part of May. Prospects are less favorable in western Ontario, where frosts in early May caused localized damage. In eastern Ontario the bloom has been exceedingly heavy, and prospects are excellent. Pickings in eastern Ontario were expected to begin during the first week of June.

Marketing comments: Ontario's strawberry crop, which has varied between 6 and 10 million quarts in the past few years, is expected to amount to only about 5 or 6 million quarts this year. A reliable contact believes that the scarcity of sugar will cause most of the berries for

1/ From report from office of American agricultural attache, Ottawa.

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processing to be processed in SO₂ brine instead of being preserved with sugar at the customary rate of two parts of fruit for one part of sugar.

The Ontario apple crop is expected to be considerably larger than last year's 2.5 million bushels. A conference is soon to be held to deal with the marketing problems. It is not believed that zones will be established, as was done 2 years ago to preserve local markets for Ontario and Quebec apples, but if the selling of surplus apples from British Columbia at harvest time is to be done by the Dominion Government, Ontario and Quebec may obtain some measure of assurance that such apples will not be dumped on these markets.

Ontario marketing agreements for the various kinds of fruits for processing are yet to be negotiated. It may be significant that the marketing agreements for two kinds of vegetables - asparagus and tomatoes - have already been concluded at prices higher than last year. The various grades of asparagus for canning average about 10 cents per pound and in comparison with last year are priced at levels about 5 percent higher.

The contract price for canning tomatoes is \$15.10, which is \$1.00 higher than last year, and canners are to be prevented from imposing the ~~change~~ of 85 cents per ton, which most of them imposed last year for baskets used to deliver the tomatoes to canners. The higher price has failed to encourage growers, and the acreage contracted in Ontario will be less than last year. Growers anticipate a serious labor scarcity.

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SPANISH ORANGE EXPORTS TO GERMANY LARGE IN 1941-42 . . .

The exportation of Spanish oranges during the 1941-42 season to the end of March from the ports of Valencia, Castellon, Burriana, and Gandia totaled 62,936,483 kilos, or the equivalent of 1,978,000 boxes of 70 pounds each. Nearly half of these exports were through the port of Valencia which totaled 29,650,928 kilos (971,800 boxes), while Gandia came second with 16,433,380 kilos (516,500 boxes), and Burriana third with 12,672,175 kilos (398,300 boxes). In addition to the exportation of oranges, 53,185 kilos (117,007 pounds) of lemons and 10,725 kilos (23,595 pounds) of grapefruit were sent to Ireland and 13,970 kilos (30,734 pounds) of grapefruit to Switzerland.

Exports of oranges to Germany from these ports totaled 43,022,240 kilos (1,352,128 boxes), or 68 percent of the total, as compared with 8,682,685 kilos (272,884 boxes) to the United Kingdom. The balance of the exports, with the exception of 1,519,665 kilos (47,800 boxes) to Switzerland and 818,575 kilos (25,700 boxes) to Ireland, was to German-occupied countries. Before the outbreak of the present war the bulk of the Spanish orange exports went to the United Kingdom. The majority of

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the exports to Germany and German-occupied countries were made by small coastal steamers from the Spanish ports mentioned and ports in France, where they were transshipped.

Trade circles indicated early in May that due to the small production of fruit, estimated at 410,000 metric tons (451,000 short tons), and the heavy sales to Germany, it was rather doubtful if the United Kingdom would be able to obtain the 600,000 boxes contracted for this season. It was indicated that the maximum might not exceed 550,000 boxes.

SPANISH 1941 RAISIN PRODUCTION ONE OF SMALLEST ON RECORD . . .

The 1941 preliminary estimate of raisin production in all of Spain is 6,600 short tons as compared with 9,400 tons in 1940 and 19,600 in 1939. The estimated production is considerably below the recent 5-year average (1936-1940) of 12,200 tons and the 10-year average (1931-1940) of 14,800 tons. The 1941 preliminary estimate in both Malaga and Valencia was considerably below average.

SPAIN: Estimated production of raisins, 1931-1941

Year	Malaga	Valencia	Total Spain
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1931.....	7,600	8,700	16,300
1932.....	11,000	10,200	21,200
1933.....	8,300	3,200	11,500
1934.....	10,500	6,300	16,800
1935.....	7,500	13,500	21,000
1936.....	7,700	9,800	17,500
1937.....	5,000	6,000	11,000
1938.....	6,500	6,500	13,000
1939.....	4,400	5,800	10,200
1940.....	3,800	5,600	9,400
1941 a/.....	3,300	3,300	6,600
Averages-			
1936-1940.	5,500	6,700	12,200
1931-1940.	7,200	7,600	14,800

Compiled from official records. a/ Revised.

The 1941 season, according to available reports, was perhaps one of the most discouraging in many years. The growing season, to review briefly, was generally satisfactory as far as weather and set of fruit were concerned. There was, however, a shortage of fertilizers and spray

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material, with considerable neglect being apparent. The early season indications pointed to a production of nearly twice the actual outturn. The chief reason for the small production of raisins appears to lie in the unusually heavy sale of fresh fruit, which was encouraged because of the lack of suitable export markets and shortage of other foods. There was also a heavy demand from distilleries for fresh grapes to turn into wine and brandies.

According to trade sources, the drying and grading of raisins during the 1941 season were of the poorest quality ever witnessed in Malaga. Dealers were forced to accept deliveries of almost any kind of raisins without regard to quality. There was a continued demand from domestic consumers at the unusually high prices of 29.9 to 35.5 United States cents per pound. Even these prices, which were about twice normal, found producers reluctant to sell. . . .

The relatively small production was sold almost entirely for domestic consumption within a relatively short radius of the producing centers. There were no exports to foreign countries, and by February 1942 the stocks remaining were estimated at only 400 short tons. It was estimated that by April 15 the entire crop would be consumed.

The situation with regard to the production of raisins and their disposal was practically the same in the Valencia district as it was in Malaga, with the exception that stocks moved a little slower. The estimate of stocks on hand on February 1 was 800 short tons. The percentage of raisins moving to distilleries in Valencia was also somewhat higher than in Malaga.

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MEXICAN 1941-42 WINTER-VEGETABLE EXPORTING SEASON CLOSES . . .

The 1941-42 winter-vegetable exporting season on the west coast of Mexico came to a close with the shipment of one carload of green peppers May 19, which entered the United States at Nogales, Arizona. The season's export of green vegetables to the United States was the largest in recent years. The largest increases over previous years' exports were shown in tomatoes, green peppers, and green beans. The exports of green peas showed a heavy decline. The increase of exports of tomatoes was attributed to severe damage to the Florida crop, which tended to remove it from the market, a continuous demand at high price levels in the United States market, and favorable growing conditions. The same situation prevailed in the green-pepper deal, while growers of green peas experienced a poor season. It is reported that the coming season will probably find increased acreages of tomatoes and green peppers, while the acreage devoted to green peas and other vegetables will be reduced.

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Dairying has an important place in the agriculture of Australia, and, since the inception of cold storage facilities, progress has increased to the point where exports reached about 50 percent of total production for the period preceding the war. The promotion of increased domestic consumption and the recognition of the importance of products other than butter have aided in the expansion of Australia's dairy industry.

During the first World War and until 1921, high prices which Australian dairy farmers received for their produce caused a tremendous expansion in the industry. But the inevitable fall in prices found many dairy farms in the early stages of development and unable to withstand a period of decreasing returns. In 1926, a voluntary plan of price control was introduced and was known as the Patterson Plan. According to this scheme, every participating factory was to contribute to a common pool 1-1/2 pence (3 cents) for every pound of butter it produced. This money was then distributed over the butter exported from such factories in the form of a bounty of 3 to 4 pence (6 to 8 cents) per pound. A butter tariff amounting to 6 pence (12 cents) per pound was established in order to keep out New Zealand butter. The plan was extended in 1929 with the raising of the levy to 1-3/4 pence (3-1/2 cents) per pound. A serious defect was soon evident, however. It was found that under this scheme it was less profitable to sell to the domestic market unless the local price was at least equal to the export price plus the bounty from the pool. Naturally, the local price rose above the overseas parity price by the amount of the bounty in force. Soon it was evident that those factories not adhering to the plan were able to make large profits by selling their butter on the local market.

To eliminate this defect, a Commonwealth Equalization Scheme with compulsory powers was set up in the important dairy States in 1934. Two years later, however, it was found that this plan was invalid according to the Constitution. But the dairy industry had become used to receiving extra support for the domestic market and after efforts by the leading dairymen, they were successful in securing followers to a voluntary price equalization plan. While this plan may have its defects and ensuing problems in time of peace, the present war with its increased demand for dairy products has for the time being postponed the solution of such problems.

The outbreak of war in 1939 found Australia with about 3,200,000 dairy cows and with about \$1,200,000,000 invested in 100,000 registered dairy farms. About 90 percent of butter production in pre-war days was located in the states of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales. Australia ranked third, after New Zealand and Denmark, as a leading butter exporter, with the two Oceanic countries supplying over 50 percent of the United Kingdom's total butter imports. With about half of Britain's butter supply cut off as a result of war, the Ministry of Food has been purchasing surpluses from Empire countries at fixed contract prices. In the United Kingdom, Australia has been assured a good market

for all dairy products. Shortages of shipping space, however, together with a decline in production made it difficult for Australia to meet British requirements. Production and exports of butter and cheese had been steadily increasing up to 1939-40 but the 1940-41 season saw a decline. Greater demand for other dairy products such as condensed and dried milk caused rapid increases in the production and export of these commodities.

AUSTRALIA: Production and exports of dairy products in half-year periods, July-December 1936 to July-December 1941

Item	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
<u>BUTTER</u>						
Production -						
Factory						
July-December.....	186	210	225	249	205	197
January-June.....	189	200	212	207	209	a/
Farm.....	21	20	19	19	20	a/
Total.....	396	430	456	475	434	a/
Exports -						
July-December.....	79	88	119	139	74	67
January-June.....	95	110	111	123	122	a/
Total.....	174	198	230	262	196	a/
<u>CHEESE</u>						
Production -						
Factory						
July-December.....	a/	a/	40	44	36	40
January-June.....	a/	a/	25	26	24	a/
Farm.....	1	1	1	c/	1	a/
Total.....	45	57	66	70	61	a/
Exports -						
July-December.....	7	11	19	22	16	17
January-June.....	7	16	17	21	18	a/
Total.....	14	27	36	43	34	a/
<u>CONDENSED MILK</u> b/						
Production.....	38	39	35	43	a/	a/
Exports.....	18	19	13	25	45	a/
<u>DRIED MILK</u>						
Production.....	18	22	24	28	a/	a/
Exports.....	4	5	5	6	11	a/
<u>CASEIN</u>						
Production.....	5	6	6	7	a/	a/
Exports.....	2	1	c/	3	1	a/
<u>MALTED MILK</u>						
Production.....	2	2	2	3	a/	a/
Exports.....	c/	1	1	1	1	a/

American consulate general, Sydney. a/ Not available. b/ Sweetened and unsweetened. c/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

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Of the total butter exported in 1938-39, the United Kingdom took about 95 percent, or 217 million pounds. Exports to Great Britain in 1939-40 were far in excess of the amount originally contracted (169 million pounds). But failure to meet the 1940-41 contract of 224 million pounds was due to drought. In spite of the United Kingdom's increasing demand for cheese, because of its greater nutritive value and facility in shipping Australia has not been able so far to cope with the problem of conversion from butter to cheese manufacture. A shortage of equipment and trained operators, and the high cost of cheese production in some areas makes progress difficult. In New South Wales, a net importer of butter in the winter months, the policy has not been to turn from butter to cheese production.

AUSTRALIA: Butter and cheese exports by destination,
1938-39 to 1940-41

Destination	June-July		
	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom -			
Butter.....	217,051	244,192	174,009
Cheese.....	34,799	40,682	22,632
Netherland Indies -			
Butter.....	4,314	4,186	5,496
Cheese.....	61	129	1,492
Egypt -			
Butter.....	1,448	4,061	4,453
Cheese.....	149	340	3,405
British Malaya -			
Butter.....	1,712	2,170	2,872
Cheese.....	a/	a/	a/
Philippine Islands -			
Butter.....	921	1,308	1,390
Cheese.....	147	157	188
Ceylon -			
Butter.....	800	1,054	1,141
Cheese.....	a/	a/	a/
Hong Kong -			
Butter.....	820	1,244	993
Cheese.....	29	238	314
New Guinea -			
Butter.....	198	206	181
Cheese.....	a/	a/	a/
Others -			
Butter.....	2,279	3,898	5,174
Cheese.....	b/ 739	b/ 1,510	b/ 5,877
Total -			
Butter.....	229,543	262,319	195,709
Cheese.....	35,924	43,056	33,908

American consulate general, Sydney.

a/ Included in others. b/ Also includes India and Malta.

- - - - -

As an incentive for immediate conversion of butter production to cheese manufacture, the Australian Government agreed to finance such conversions where necessary under very favorable terms and to guarantee these factories against loss after the present war is over. The Government has been able to procure an increase in the contract price for cheese, whereas the price for butter remained the same. Recently, Queensland passed a regulation to direct the flow of milk from butter to cheese factories, but in other States it is still voluntary. About 60 new factories have been built in Australia to meet future requirements. Increased consumption by the civilian population, however, and numerically greater military forces in Australia will likely prevent much increase in cheese exports. In order to direct the flow of milk into the production of desired dairy products, for export and military requirements, it may be necessary to curtail the domestic civilian consumption of butter which is now quite high, being approximately 30 pounds per capita as compared with United States per capita consumption of about 18 pounds.

The Far East has been Australia's main outlet for condensed milk. Of the average annual amount exported in the 4 years ended with 1940-41, 87 percent, or 22 million pounds, went to the Far East. At the beginning of the war with Japan, stocks of condensed milk had been heavily shipped to the various points in the Far East. The demand from the United Kingdom and India for civilian use still continued, but on February 28, 1942, all exports, except for military consumption, were prohibited. The extra requirements for Australian military forces and for the building of stocks necessitated this prohibition. Production in 1941-42 is estimated at 65 million pounds, and total demand in 1942-43 will require that more than 90 million pounds be produced. Providing that there will be plenty of milk turned to condenseries, present and future factory capacity will allow a production of about 120 million pounds.

Dried or powdered milk enjoys an ever increasing importance in world trade in dairy products. The conservation of shipping space, the smaller requirements of tin plate per unit of nutritive value, and the superiority as a balanced food product that it enjoys over cheese or condensed milk makes for its popularity. Recently the Australians devised a method for compressing the powder into solid blocks. The density is doubled and the product is more stable physically and chemically. Exports have jumped tremendously in the past few years, most of the increase going to the United Kingdom. Due to greater military requirements and storage, desired production for 1942-43 is placed at about 38 million pounds. If milk is available for this purpose, present facilities indicate that this goal could be reached.

Production of casein and malted milk have increased slightly during the past few years. While exports of malted milk remained steady, casein exports ranged from 291,000 pounds in 1938-39 to 3,494,000 pounds the following year.

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Post-war prospects for Australia's dairy industry rest largely on the continuance of present volumes of export trade. Until European production comes back to pre-war days, Australia probably will still find a market in the United Kingdom besides continental European outlets. After this period of reconstruction, Australia will likely see a decline in exports unless new markets are found or old markets improved. The Far East may be a potentially greater import area following this war. A decrease in domestic consumption is expected, due to the removal of foreign troops and to the dislocation of the Australian labor following dismissal of troops.

Production costs may be lowered by improved methods of breeding, pasture management, and feeding. The average production of the Australian milking cow varies considerably, averaging 165 pounds of butter fat per cow in New South Wales and 250 pounds in Victoria, as compared with 300 pounds in New Zealand. Average production of butter-fat for all cows milked in the United States was 188 pounds per cow in 1941, and ranged from about 100 pounds in Louisiana to 260 pounds in California.

RATIONS FOR DAIRY HERDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM . . .

Ration coupons are being issued for dairy cows during this summer in the United Kingdom. The coupons will be for grains and protein feeding stuffs in equal proportions. The dairy protein coupons will be called "D" coupons and of the proteinaceous feeding stuffs supplied against them, one-third must be undecorticated cottonseed cake. Dairy farmers buying certain feed products already containing cottonseed cake are not required to feed straight cottonseed cake as their one-third share. They may deposit equal proportions of "D" protein and grain coupons and obtain cottonseed cake containing feedstuffs to the extent of the total value of the coupons so deposited.

Those farmers wishing to purchase a high protein concentrate, as licensed by the Ministry of Food, must deposit protein coupons endorsed "D" and receive the concentrate to the extent of two-thirds of the coupons deposited, as no cottonseed cake is included in the concentrate. The remaining one-third must be taken in the form of cottonseed cake. Arrangements are being made for all dealers in licensed high-protein concentrates to stock undecorticated cottonseed cake to supply the needs of farmers surrendering to them protein coupons endorsed "D". In some areas, there are appreciable quantities of peanut cake and it has now been decided that farmers may, at their option and if supplies are available, take peanut cake instead of cottonseed cake as their one-third share of the protein supplies.

* * * * *

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,
June 13, 1942, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1941	Month				Week ended		
			1940	1941	1942		1942		
			May	May	April	May	May 30	June 6	June 13
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina <u>b/</u>	Paper peso	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>c/</u>	Pound	321.27	260.80	321.19	321.50	321.50	321.50	321.50	321.50
Brazil <u>d/</u>	Milreis	5.07	5.02	5.06	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14
British India	Rupee	30.14	30.12	30.13	30.12	30.12	30.12	30.12	30.12
Canada <u>c/</u>	Dollar	87.32	80.97	87.42	87.17	85.56	89.03	90.04	89.92
Mexico <u>e/</u>	Peso	20.54	16.65	20.54	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57	20.57
New Zealand	Pound	322.54	261.87	322.45	322.79	322.78	322.78	322.78	322.78
South Africa	Pound	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00	398.00
United Kingdom <u>e/</u>	Pound	403.18	327.36	403.10	403.50	403.50	403.50	403.50	403.50

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Moon buying rates for cable transfers.

b/ Official, regular exports. The special export rate of 23.70 cents, reported beginning March 27, 1941, applies to exchange derived from certain minor exports (e.g. dairy products) to certain countries (e.g. United States), such exchange formerly having been sold in the free market. Quotations nominal.

c/ Free. Official rates: Australia 322.80 cents; Canada 90.91 cents; United Kingdom 403.50 cents. Most transactions between these countries and the United States must take place at the official buying and selling rates.

d/ Free. Since April 10, 1939, 30 percent of the exchange derived from exports must be turned over at the official buying rate of 6.06 cents, the weighted average value of the milreis being 5.37 cents in 1941, 5.42 cents in May 1942 and 5.42 cents in the week ended June 13, 1942. Quotations nominal.

e/ Quotations nominal for 1940 and 1941.

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EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of Chinese, Japanese, and some European currencies during last full months for which rates were available, and current official rates

Country	Unit	New York rates <u>a/</u>	Current official rates
		Month	Cents
Belgium	:Belga	:April 1940 ...	: <u>b/</u> 16.00
Denmark	:Krone	:March 1940 ...	: 20.88
France	:Franc	:May 1940	: <u>c/</u> 2.00
Germany	:Reichsmark	:May 1941	: <u>d/</u> 39.97
Greece	:Drachma	:September 1940	: <u>d/</u> 0.66
Italy	:Lira	:May 1941	: <u>d/</u> 5.09
Netherlands ..	:Guilder	:April 1940 ...	: 53.08
Norway	:Krone	:March 1940 ...	: 22.71
Portugal	:Escudo	:May 1941	: <u>e/</u> 6.67
Spain	:Peseta	:May 1941	: <u>d/</u> 9.13
Sweden	:Krona	:May 1941	: 23.84
Switzerland ..	:Franc	:May 1941	: 23.20
China	:Yuan (Shanghai)	:June 1941	: <u>d/</u> 5.34
Japan	:Yen	:June 1941	: 23.44

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Last daily rate reported on April 8, 1940, for the Danish and Norwegian kroner; on May 9, 1940, for the belga and guilder; on June 15, 1940, for the French franc; on October 26, 1940, for the drachma; on June 14, 1941, for the other European currencies; and on July 26, 1941, for the yen and yuan (Shanghai).

b/ Based on German official rate for United States dollar.

c/ Based on German official rate for United States dollar in occupied area; in unoccupied area official rate is 2.28 cents.

d/ Quotations nominal.

e/ Rate for currency; for checks, 4.09 cents to the escudo.

f/ Rate set August 18, 1941, by Chinese Stabilization Board.

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FOREIGN CROPS *and* **MARKETS**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1941

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UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1941

The foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products in 1941 was subject to conflicting influences which make any simple analysis impossible. In the first place, during the first 4 months of the year, exports were pulled down to extremely low levels by the difficulties of transportation to the United Kingdom, and the loss of almost the entire continental European market. But in the later months, exports boomed with the development of Lend-Lease operations, which went far toward restoring them to pre-war levels. Thus, while exports in the first half of the year were at the annual rate of only 353 million dollars, they rose to a rate of 713 million dollars during the last 6 months.

Second, the rise in prices during 1941 was so great that the value of all farm exports increased 30 percent over 1940. At the same time, the quantity index dropped from 42 to 38, indicating a decline of approximately 10 percent.

Third, the slump in cotton exports has had so drastic an effect on total farm exports that in order to see the actual developments that have taken place, cotton and all other farm exports must be examined separately. In 1941, cotton exports dropped to lower levels than any on record, with a total value of only 83 million dollars, the quantity index standing at 14. In terms of value, they were 61 percent below 1940, 77 percent below the average for 1930-1938, and 90 percent below the average for 1921-1929. At the same time, compared with 1940, exports other than cotton rose over 90 percent in value and 50 percent in quantity. Compared with the still relatively poor years 1930-1938, they rose 35 percent in value and 9 percent in quantity. But by comparison with the prosperous years, 1921-1929, they showed a decline of over 45 percent both in quantity and in value. This contrast serves to indicate the high levels which were maintained after the first World War.

The situation with regard to imports of farm products similar to those grown in the United States, was less complicated. Prices, for example, rose significantly only in the later months of the year. A divergence between the increase in quantity and the increase in value of commodities imported thus appeared only gradually during the year, and the increase in value for the whole of 1941 was only slightly more than the increase in quantity as compared both with 1940 and with the 9 years, 1930-1938. Again, as in the case of exports, one commodity dominated the import situation. Wool imports constituted over 20 percent of the total value of supplementary farm imports, and contributed almost half the 1941 increase in their total value. Imports of most other commodities, however, also rose steadily in answer to the strong demand for raw materials of many kinds, and to increased purchasing power among consumers, in spite of the check imposed by the scarcity of shipping and the necessity for granting priorities to the most essential commodities.

Farm Exports Compared with Farm Imports

The relationship between the volume of exports and of supplementary imports in 1941 emphasized the abnormalities of the year. Only twice before have imports exceeded exports, once by 9 percent in the drought year 1937, and again by 5 percent in 1940, when exports sank to their lowest levels. But in 1941, the value of supplementary imports was 17 percent higher than the value of farm exports. It is important to note, however, that at the rate at which exports were moving out in the last half of 1941, the ratio of supplementary imports to farm exports stood at only 94. The rate and the direction of this change that occurred in the latter part of the year are more significant of the tendencies of the foreign trade in agricultural products than are the static comparisons between the figures for the year as a whole and for earlier periods. Whereas in 1941 imports appear to have reached a level beyond which neither the future availability of raw materials nor the shipping situation seem likely to allow much increase, the rise in exports was only getting under way, and may be expected to expand, given conditions at least no worse than those affecting the supply routes during 1941.

SUMMARY TABLE: Value of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1923-1941

Year ended :	Domestic :	Supplementary :	Supplementary imports
December 31 :	agricultural :	agricultural :	as percentage of
:	exports :	imports a/ :	agricultural exports
	: Million dollars:	: Million dollars:	Percent
1923	1,820	1,094	60
1924	2,110	984	47
1925	2,136	1,001	47
1926	1,817	973	54
1927	1,885	996	53
1928	1,863	955	51
1929	1,693	1,017	60
1930	1,201	701	58
1931	821	447	54
1932	662	296	45
1933	694	365	53
1934	733	413	56
1935	747	589	79
1936	709	695	98
1937	797	868	109
1938	828	477	58
1939	655	526	80
1940	517	543	105
1941 Prel. ..	669	785	117

a/ See general note, page 734.

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Farm and Nonfarm Trade

United States exports and imports of farm products in 1941 more than kept pace with those of nonfarm commodities by comparison with 1940. Farm exports rose 30 percent in value, as against 27 percent for nonfarm exports. But by comparison with the 1930 decade, farm exports were still far behind nonfarm exports, having little more than regained the average value of these earlier years after the slump of 1940, whereas nonfarm exports which were already rising in 1940, continued to increase in 1941. Thus, farm exports in 1941 as in 1940 constituted still only 13 percent of the total value of United States exports, as against 33 percent in the 9 years, 1930-1938.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1923-1941

Year ended December 31	All commodities	Agricultural			Percentage, total agricultural of all commodities
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923	4,091	1,820	807	1,013	44
1924	4,498	2,110	951	1,159	47
1925	4,819	2,136	1,060	1,076	44
1926	4,712	1,817	814	1,003	39
1927	4,759	1,885	826	1,059	40
1928	5,030	1,863	920	943	37
1929	5,157	1,693	771	922	33
1930	3,781	1,201	497	704	32
1931	2,378	821	326	495	35
1932	1,576	662	345	317	42
1933	1,647	694	398	296	42
1934	2,100	733	373	360	35
1935	2,243	747	391	356	33
1936	2,419	709	361	348	29
1937	3,299	797	369	428	24
1938	3,057	828	229	599	27
1939	3,123	655	243	412	21
1940	3,934	517	213	304	13
1941 Prel.	5,019	669	83	586	13

Supplementary farm imports in 1941 were 24 percent of total United States imports, a figure not out of line with the average for earlier years, although higher than in 1940. A comparison between the increase in farm and nonfarm imports in 1941 over 1940 indicates a much larger percentage increase in farm imports. Upon further examination, however, two commodities can be seen to account for this, namely wool and hides.

With these two vital defense commodities eliminated, the remaining supplementary imports rose less, proportionately, than imports as a whole.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) a/: Value of agricultural compared with all commodities, 1923-1941

Year ended : December 31:	All commodities:	Agricultural			Percentage, Supplementary of all commodities
		Total	Complementary b/	Supplementary b/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
1923	3,792	2,028	934	1,094	29
1924	3,610	1,911	927	984	27
1925	4,227	2,340	1,339	1,001	24
1926	4,431	2,410	1,443	973	22
1927	4,185	2,221	1,225	996	24
1928	4,091	2,100	1,145	955	23
1929	4,399	2,218	1,201	1,017	23
1930	3,061	1,469	768	701	23
1931	2,091	1,008	561	447	21
1932	1,323	668	372	296	22
1933	1,450	732	366	366	25
1934	1,636	821	408	413	25
1935	2,039	1,072	483	589	29
1936	2,424	1,242	547	695	29
1937	3,010	1,579	711	868	29
1938	1,950	956	479	477	24
1939	2,276	1,118	592	526	23
1940	2,541	1,285	742	543	21
1941 Prel. :	3,222	1,668	883	785	24

a/ General imports prior to 1934; subsequently, imports for consumption.

b/ See general note, page 734.

Exports of Farm Products

The commodities that were most important among farm exports in 1941 were significant of the demands of wartime economies. After cotton and tobacco, which though greatly reduced from normal levels still held first and second places, came condensed, evaporated, and dried milk, followed in order of value by canned meats, eggs and egg products, lard, pork-meat products, and wheat. These commodities constituted 62 percent of the value of all farm exports. All, except cotton, tobacco, and wheat, showed very large increases over pre-war levels. Lard exports were higher than in any year since 1934, and exports of pork products rose almost to predepression levels. Exports of milk, egg products, and canned meats were higher than any on record. Several other commodities that also rose far above the levels of previous years were cheese, canned sausage, oleo-margarine, stearic acid, dried beans, rice, oatmeal, canned tomatoes, canned baked beans, and coconut and linseed oils.

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The situation with regard to some of the commodities which in normal times formed the bulk of farm exports, remained unfavorable. Cotton exports suffered a precipitous decline; and wheat and canned fruits did not recover from the low levels of 1940. Only dried prunes and raisins and to some extent tobacco, showed any considerable improvement over 1940.

The actual changes in quantity of exports between 1940 and 1941 are not reflected with complete accuracy in the quantity index of agricultural exports. When the index was constructed, there were over 70 items which at the time were of such minor importance that their combined value was only 4 percent of the value of all farm exports. These commodities were, thus, not included in the index. In 1941, however, the demands of the war so greatly increased exports of certain of these omitted commodities, that the index no longer fully represented the change in quantity of all farm products exported.

In the table below, therefore, a separate index is presented, consisting of those commodities that are not included in the original index. This has also been combined with the original index in order to show the actual change in quantity of all farm exports.

Item	Average 1924-1929	1938	1940	1941	1941 change from 1940
Agricultural exports, included					
in original index	100	67	42	38	- 4
Additional agricultural exports	100	88	99	138	+39
All agricultural exports	100	68	44	42	- 2

The index of all farm exports in 1941 thus appears as 42 instead of 38, as represented in the original index, and the actual quantity decline from 1940 levels appears as equal only to 5 percent, instead of to 10 percent, as the original index would indicate. This difference was brought about mainly by two commodity classes: canned meats (other than beef, canned pork, and sausage) and dried and frozen egg products. Exports of egg products were multiplied more than 400 times, and of the canned meat classification, more than 23 times, over the amounts exported in 1940.

Certain other commodities, although included in the original index of total farm exports, have not heretofore been separately shown, as have the main commodity groups normally constituting farm exports. (See table on page 702.) Among these are many of the commodities that have gone into Lend-Lease exports and that have consequently been important in raising the level of total exports in 1941. Dairy products, beef, canned pork, sausage, shell eggs, dried beans, and canned vegetables were prominent among them. The following table indicates the important effect of these exports on the index of all agricultural exports in 1940 and 1941.

	1940	1941
	(1924 - 1929 = 100)	
All agricultural exports	42	38
Cotton, tobacco, fruits, grains, cured pork, and lard	40	28
Other selected classes	61	155
Thereof:		
Dairy products	108	548
Beef and veal	86	190
Pork, canned, pickled, and fresh ..	115	298
Sausages	37	970
Shell eggs	19	132
Beans, dried	260	830
Canned vegetables	96	283

The table below shows the monthly quantity indexes for the various groups of agricultural exports during 1941. The sharp rise in the exports of cured pork, lard, and the commodities grouped under "other classes," which occurred about the middle of the year, is clearly apparent.

QUANTITY INDEX: United States agricultural exports,
adjusted for seasonal variations
(1924 - 1929 = 100)

Year	:a/ All	:Cotton	:Tobacco,:	:Wheat :	:	:	:	:Other
1941	:agri-:	:fiber,:	:unmanu-:	:Fruits:	:and :	: Other :	: Pork,:	:Lard :
	:cul-:	: incl.:	:factured:	:	:flour :	: grains:	: cured:	: b/ :
	:tural	:linters:	:	:	:	:	:	: c/
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jan.	: 16	: 7	: 34	: 36	: 13	: 39	: 4	: 15
Feb.	: 22	: 11	: 37	: 37	: 23	: 41	: 4	: 19
Mar.	: 27	: 16	: 51	: 41	: 32	: 35	: 3	: 34
Apr.	: 28	: 16	: 41	: 47	: 41	: 37	: 3	: 37
May	: 37	: 18	: 85	: 97	: 32	: 39	: 3	: 15
June	: 41	: 20	: 59	: 60	: 19	: 31	: 37	: 31
July	: 54	: 19	: 120	: 73	: 18	: 48	: 42	: 98
Aug.	: 46	: 24	: 88	: 47	: 15	: 40	: 31	: 81
Sept.	: 48	: 24	: 49	: 50	: 27	: 37	: 46	: 78
Oct.	: 59	: 14	: 93	: 51	: 20	: 97	: 162	: 96
Nov.	: 51	: 13	: 36	: 63	: 13	: 71	: 129	: 82
Dec.	: 50	: 7	: 39	: 96	: 18	: 80	: 65	: 59
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

a/ Based on 74 classifications.

b/ Includes neutral lard.

c/ All remaining classes, consisting principally of dairy and meat products (excluding cured pork), shell eggs, canned vegetables, dried beans, sugar, glucose, and vegetable oils.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Value of leading agricultural commodity groups
other than cotton, by years, 1930-1941

Year ended December 31:	Fruits : fruit : preparations a/	Tobacco : unmanufactured : b/	Grains : grain : tions	Feeds : and : fodders b/	Pork : and : lard	Others : (exclud- : ing : cotton)	Total : (exclud- : ing : cotton)
	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars	: 1,000 : dollars
1930.....	109,671	145,609	191,343	11,127	125,428	120,734	703,912
1931.....	108,191	110,780	106,045	13,612	76,444	80,520	495,592
1932.....	76,534	65,902	66,919	11,039	43,946	52,820	317,160
1933.....	67,643	82,924	31,540	9,112	49,585	55,383	296,187
1934.....	72,117	125,064	39,406	6,805	47,111	70,134	360,637
1935.....	91,634	134,043	28,922	6,078	28,786	66,669	356,132
1936.....	79,874	137,332	29,554	6,876	27,511	67,302	348,449
1937.....	81,820	134,520	94,054	12,616	29,307	76,506	428,823
1938.....	98,016	155,671	223,121	12,022	35,643	74,420	598,898
1939.....	82,745	77,422	99,548	10,144	40,407	101,856	412,122
1940.....	36,396	44,045	76,359	5,674	24,495	116,224	303,193
1941 Prel.	53,634	65,299	81,294	1,997	91,543	292,685	586,457

a/ Beginning 1936, includes fruit juices for beverages.

b/ Excludes barley, corn, and oats, which are included in grains.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
1930-1941

Year ended December 31:	Cotton : and : a/	Tobacco : Bright: : flue- : cured	Dark-fired: : Ky. and : Tenn.	Fruits, fresh : Apples : b/	Oranges	Pears
	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : bushels	: 1,000 : boxes	: 1,000 : pounds
1930.....	6,984	397,695	105,440	15,850	2,236	121,211
1931.....	7,334	388,252	67,971	17,785	4,849	103,416
1932.....	9,606	255,311	79,393	16,919	3,129	112,607
1933.....	9,047	297,941	76,574	11,029	3,399	105,210
1934.....	6,297	305,984	65,421	10,070	3,318	107,145
1935.....	6,468	289,609	52,574	11,706	5,463	122,765
1936.....	5,948	315,943	49,473	8,897	4,241	133,651
1937.....	6,446	327,696	52,663	7,901	2,477	130,450
1938.....	4,884	385,219	43,374	11,761	8,069	177,134
1939.....	5,125	245,977	41,710	8,379	6,297	97,193
1940.....	4,093	167,151	29,244	1,325	4,014	26,648
1941 Prel.	1,250	232,851	9,834	1,173	4,268	23,193

Continued -

DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Quantity of leading agricultural commodities,
1930-1941 - Continued

Year ended December 31	Fruits, dried : Prunes	: Raisins	Fruits, : canned	: Soybeans:	Pork, : cured	Lard, : including : neutral
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds	: pounds
1930	235,037	123,105	252,792	c/	216,953	656,018
1931	257,800	135,744	282,221	c/	123,293	578,296
1932	210,204	115,454	264,268	c/	84,175	552,153
1933	193,089	91,214	266,251	c/	100,169	584,238
1934	171,251	92,248	238,831	c/	83,725	434,892
1935	197,729	109,620	322,481	c/	61,691	97,359
1936	167,393	92,952	258,086	c/	46,725	112,168
1937	189,151	145,303	268,465	76,241	42,858	136,778
1938	235,388	154,735	326,850	158,680	63,559	204,603
1939	157,702	144,895	361,372	627,741	74,239	277,272
1940	61,565	44,163	125,574	146,465	31,534	201,314
1941 Prel.	156,537	141,260	76,852	19,304	145,753	392,870
	: Wheat, : grain	: Corn, : grain	: Barley, : grain	: Rice : d/	: Corn- : starch : and corn: : flour	: Oil cake : and : oil-cake : meal e/
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bushels	: bushels	: bushels	: pounds	: pounds	: tons
1930	87,774	6,369	9,874	258,553	153,702	228
1931	80,311	2,700	7,851	274,172	87,719	407
1932	54,879	7,886	7,043	257,192	52,052	286
1933	7,983	5,365	7,142	126,708	58,834	339
1934	16,970	2,987	5,447	82,973	64,215	206
1935	233	177	7,507	164,843	38,980	235
1936	1,879	524	7,377	21,816	48,303	238
1937	34,848	5,834	11,473	204,088	42,054	380
1938	86,902	147,505	16,130	317,350	189,231	329
1939	63,214	32,117	5,410	303,111	190,579	302
1940	14,379	38,317	1,403	336,298	257,225	137
1941 Prel.	13,109	19,350	1,218	449,839	258,757	31

a/ Bales of 500 pounds each.

b/ Total fresh apples in terms of bushels.

c/ Not separately classified prior to January 1, 1937.

d/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned rice, cleaned or milled rice, rice flour, broken rice, screenings, polish, and bran.

e/ Tons of 2,240 pounds each.

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Supplementary Imports

Among the important supplementary imports in 1941 were several besides wool that contributed an important share of the general increase. Evidence of the effects of the demands of industry for raw materials and of the rising purchasing power of individuals is seen in the increased imports on the one hand of commodities such as hides, casein, cotton and linters, industrial molasses, inedible oils and fats, and on the other of cattle, meats, eggs, fresh vegetables, and sugar.

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary
agricultural commodities, 1930-1941 a/

Year ended	Sugar,	Cotton,	Tobacco,		Oils	
Dec. 31	raw	unmanu- factured	unmanu- factured	Flaxseed	Tung	Coconut
	h/				c/	c/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	bales	pounds	bushels	pounds	pounds
1930	3,495	269	71,543	12,662	126,323	317,943
1931	3,176	128	74,452	14,480	79,311	325,180
1932	2,971	142	56,906	7,919	75,922	249,117
1933	2,874	156	57,253	13,825	118,760	316,103
1934	2,997	148	57,785	14,170	110,007	314,805
1935	2,955	105	63,296	17,560	120,059	353,396
1936	2,969	177	67,518	15,365	134,830	322,065
1937	3,198	247	71,703	28,032	174,885	337,376
1938	2,975	193	71,406	15,364	107,456	363,941
1939	2,903	148	82,447	16,028	78,718	336,796
1940	2,915	166	76,139	11,825	97,049	370,683
1941 Prel.	3,738	329	75,657	21,122	43,800	405,333
		Hams,	Beef,		Hides	
	Cattle,	shoulders:	canned,		and	Wool
	live	and bacon:	including:	Cheese	skins,	c/ e/
		c/	corned c/		raw d/	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1930	234	1,980	56,105	68,959	399,911	88,062
1931	95	1,979	19,586	60,809	271,033	43,005
1932	106	3,015	24,639	53,639	190,240	16,178
1933	82	1,672	41,344	49,497	339,978	41,459
1934	66	969	46,674	47,532	200,781	34,048
1935	378	5,297	76,263	48,933	303,476	48,634
1936	410	26,088	87,804	59,849	307,827	122,951
1937	507	47,422	88,097	60,650	308,749	159,560
1938	434	44,246	78,597	54,431	179,315	34,253
1939	764	36,324	85,870	59,071	321,014	102,565
1940	644	1,758	61,345	32,623	359,946	225,953
1941 Prel.	750	1,202	104,334	20,013	607,237	611,306

Continued -

IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION): Quantity of leading supplementary
agricultural commodities, 1930-1941 a/ -continued

						: Bran; shorts, etc.,	
Year ended:		Corn,	Barley	Rye,	Wheat,	of wheat	
Dec. 31		grain	malt c/	grain	grain	Direct	Withdrawn
				c/	c/ f/	imports	bonded mills
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		bushels	pounds	bushels	bushels	short tons	short tons
1930	....	1,556	4,309	7	317	280	150
1931	....	618	39,875	82	54	143	130
1932	....	344	52,533	g/	3	22	66
1933	....	160	109,183	8,006	32	128	94
1934	....	2,959	193,728	7,622	7,736	150	69
1935	....	43,242	320,623	9,643	27,439	288	92
1936	....	31,471	301,767	3,889	39,669	270	103
1937	....	86,337	371,243	207	8,684	170	131
1938	....	404	100,576	g/	48	28	31
1939	....	490	101,130	g/	217	341	118
1940	....	1,621	48,639	60	379	403	83
1941 Prel.:		786	37,648	9,866	5,584	335	89

a/ General imports prior to 1934, except as otherwise noted. b/ Excludes linters; bales of 478 pounds net. c/ Imports for consumption. d/ Prior to 1936, includes a small amount of reptile and fish skins. e/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. f/ Excludes wheat for milling in bond and export. g/ Less than 500 bushels.

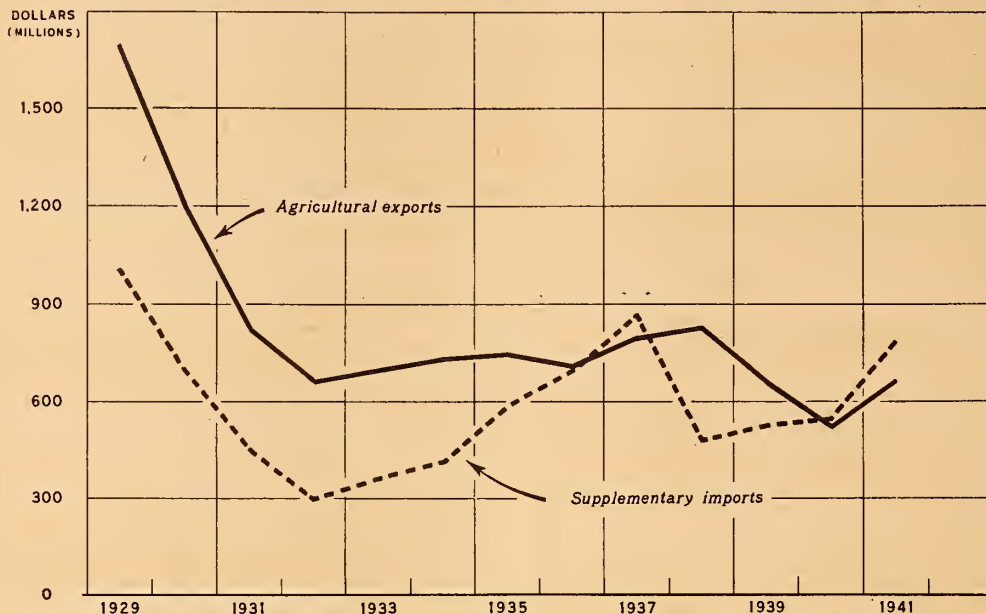
Further important increases occurred in imports of wheat (within quota limits), rye, honey, nuts, dried beans and chickpeas, and fresh pears. In contrast to these, the declines in certain other commodities were relatively minor. Most can be attributed either to the shipping shortage or to the inaccessibility of sources. Thus, the European sources of cheese, cured pork, barley malt, wines, garden seeds, olive oil, fruits, and canned tomatoes, which were still open in 1940, were largely cut off in 1941. Important oils and oil bearing nuts and seeds from the Far East were difficult to procure, and rice from that area was also scarce.

Complementary Imports

The outbreak of war between the United States and Japan in December came too late in the year noticeably to affect 1941 imports from the Far East. Complementary agricultural products, many of which come from the Orient, rose 19 percent in value over 1940, and were 9 percent higher in volume. A majority of the complementary imports contributed to this increase. While imports of silk, curtailed long before the war, were reduced by over 60 million dollars or 50 percent, imports of rubber increased over 100 million dollars or 30 percent, over 1940. In addition, wool, tea, vegetable fibers, spices, and essential oils, mainly Far Eastern products, rose sharply, together with coffee, bananas, and cocoa beans, coming from Latin America and Africa.

a/ Excludes wheat for grinding in bond and export. b/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat, unfit for human consumption. c/ Less than \$50,000. d/ Preliminary. e/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc. f/ Prior to 1935, includes fish and reptile skins.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1929-41

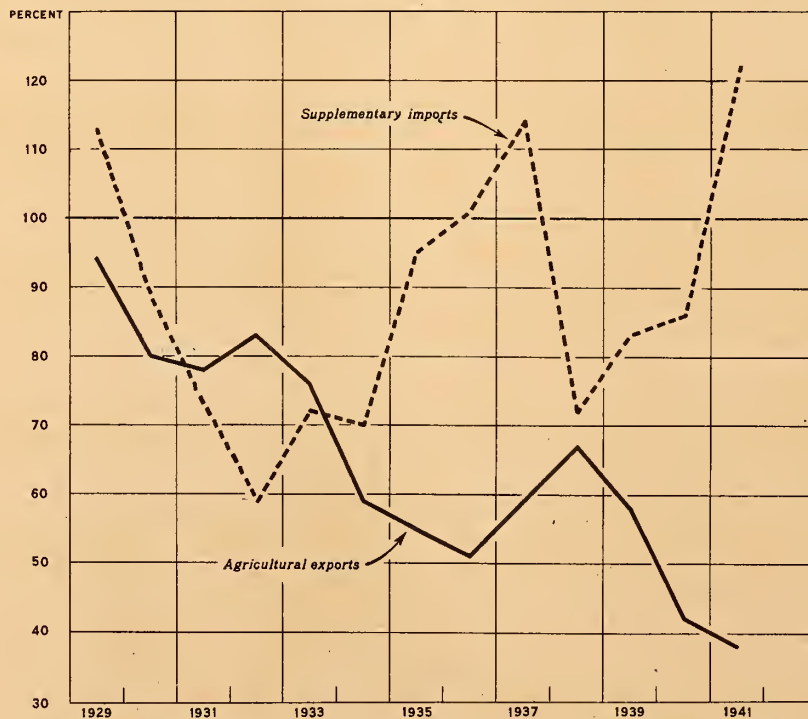


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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1929-41

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)

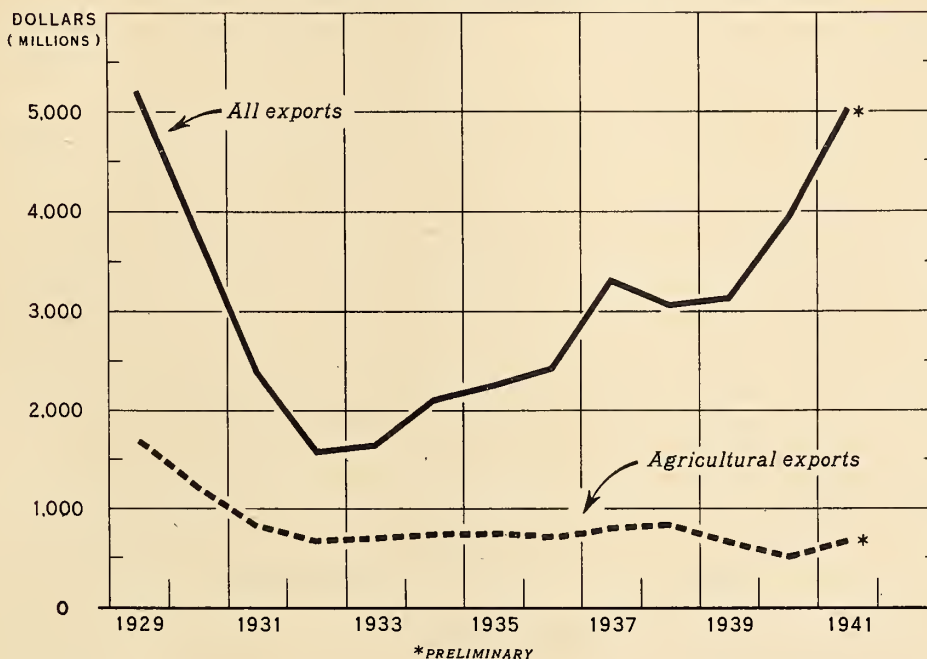


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VALUE OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS, 1929-41

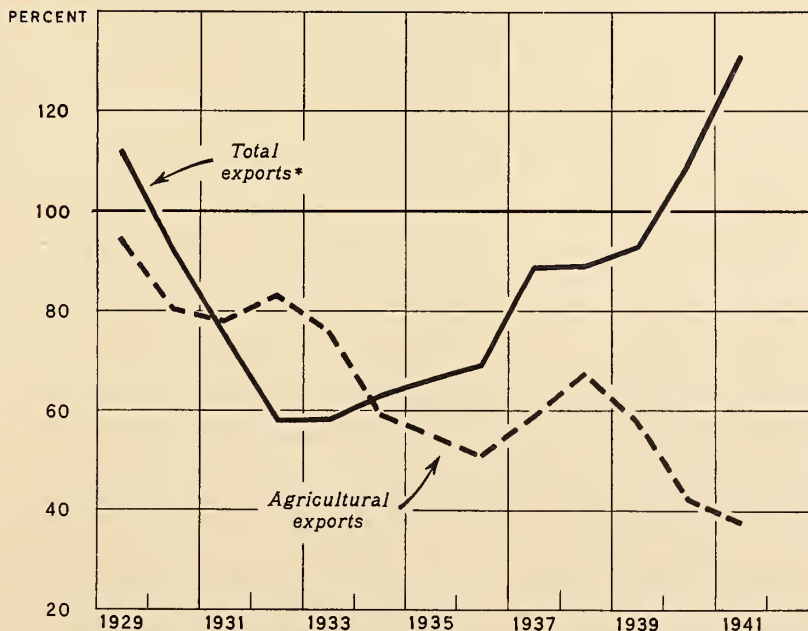


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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS, 1929-41

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)

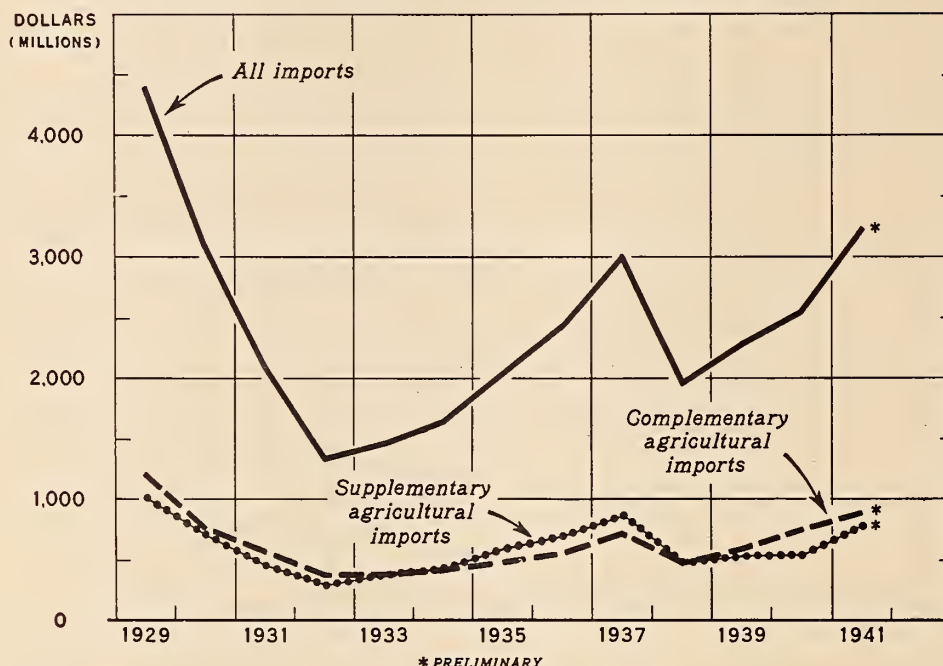


* ADAPTED FROM BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE INDEX OF EXPORTS OF U. S. MERCHANDISE

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VALUE OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS, 1929-41

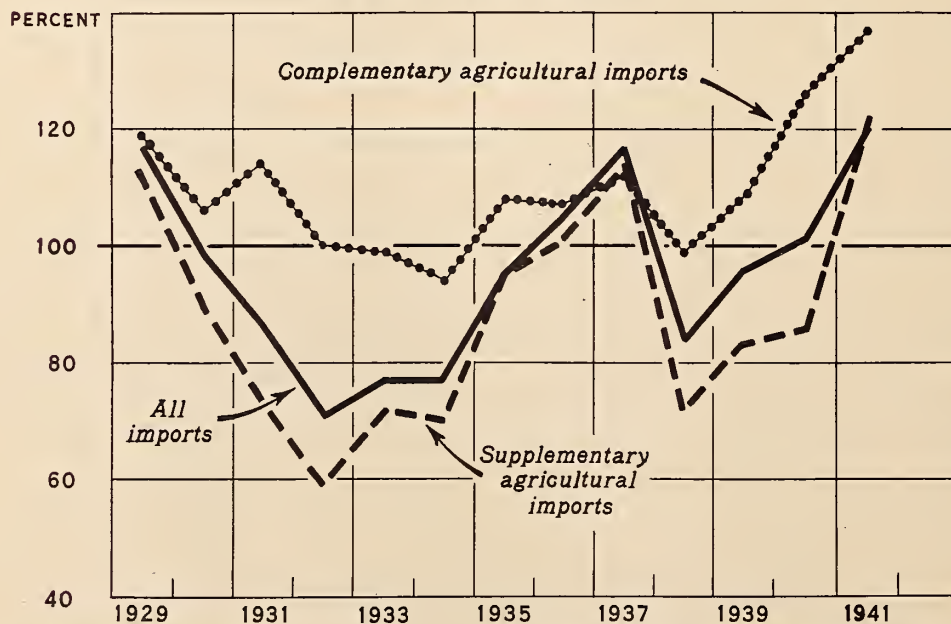


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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS, 1929-41

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)



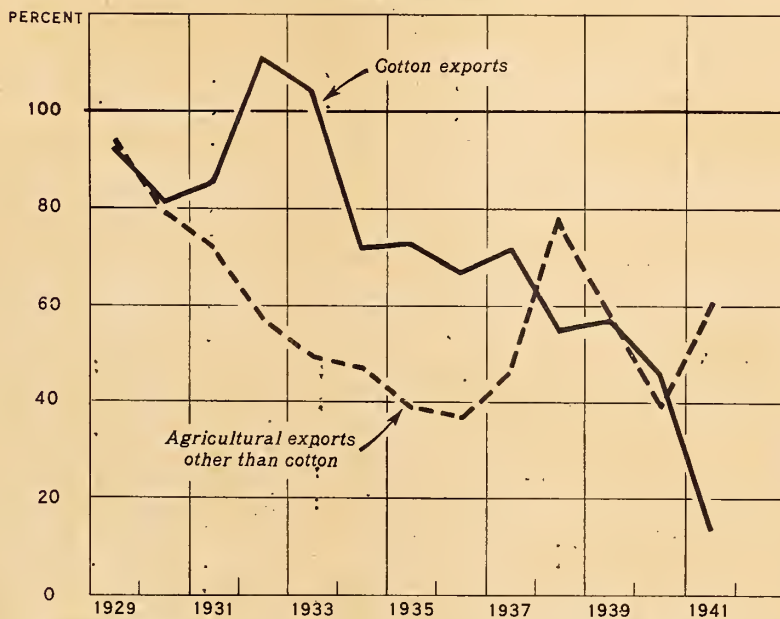
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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF COTTON AND
OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1929-41

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)

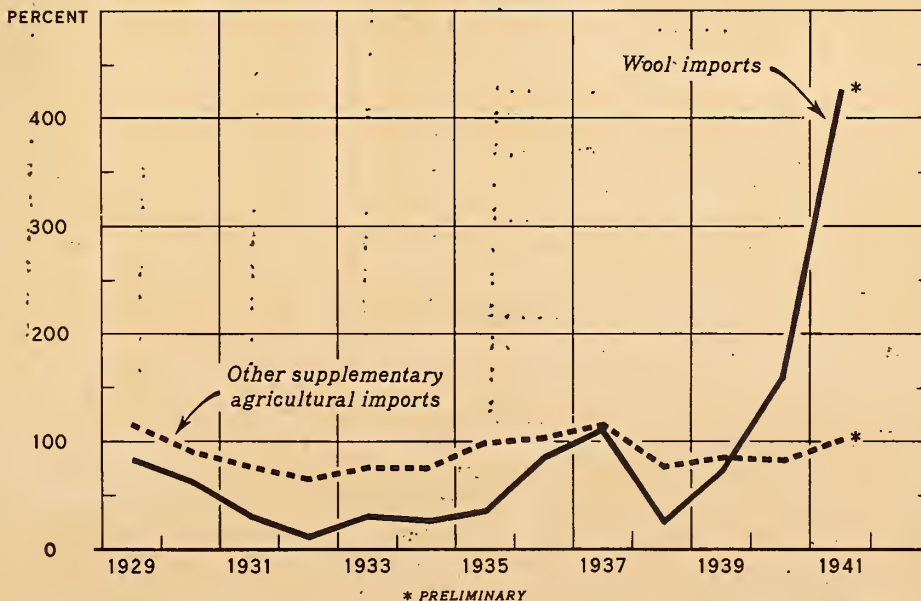


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QUANTITY OF UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF WOOL AND OTHER
SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1929-41

QUANTITY INDEX (1924-29=100)



* PRELIMINARY

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SUMMARY TABLE: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products,
1941, with comparisons
(January 1924 - December 1929 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31					
	9-year average:				Increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1930	1938	1940	1941	1941	1941
	to			a/	from	from
	1938				9-year	1938
					average:	
<u>Exports</u>						
All agricultural commodities b/..	68	67	42	38	-30	-29
Cotton fiber, including linters:	80	55	46	14	-66	-41
All commodities except cotton ..	56	78	39	61	+5	-17
Tobacco, unmanufactured	90	100	45	58	-32	-42
Fruits	107	138	47	57	-50	-81
Wheat and wheat flour	37	60	22	22	-15	-38
Grains, other than wheat and flour	40	178	61	50	+10	-128
Pork, cured	26	18	9	39	+13	+21
Lard, including neutral	47	26	26	50	+3	+24
<u>Imports</u>						
All agricultural commodities c/..	95	87	108	130	+35	+43
Complementary d/	104	99	126	137	+33	+38
Supplementary d/	83	72	86	122	+39	+50
Sugar	77	75	74	90	+13	+15
Supplementary other than sugar:	85	71	90	134	+49	+63
Wool, excl. free for carpets..	45	24	157	424	+379	+400
Hides and skins	70	49	83	132	+62	+83
Dairy products	59	50	30	22	-37	-28
Vegetable oils and oilseeds..	114	111	101	113	-1	+2
Grains, grain products, and feeds	200	45	113	142	-58	+97
Tobacco, leaf	70	70	78	80	+10	+10

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Based on 74 agricultural export classifications.

c/ Based on 122 agricultural import classifications.

d/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

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SUMMARY TABLE: Value of United States foreign trade in agricultural products, 1940 and 1941

Commodity or commodity group	Year ended December 31			
	1940	1941	1941 increase (+) or decrease (-)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	Percent
Agricultural products-				
Exports	516,588	669,019	+152,431	+30
Imports (supplementary)	542,813	785,206	+242,393	+45
Exports (domestic)				
Total exports of all commodities	3,934,181	5,018,530	+1,084,349	+28
Nonagricultural	3,417,593	4,349,511	+931,918	+27
Agricultural	516,588	669,019	+152,431	+30
Cotton, unmanufactured	213,400	82,562	-130,838	-61
Agricultural, other than cotton	303,188	586,457	+283,269	+93
Tobacco, unmanufactured	44,045	65,299	+21,254	+48
Fruits and preparations	36,396	53,634	+17,238	+47
Wheat and flour	32,586	35,383	+2,797	+9
Other grains and preparations a/	51,385	54,358	+2,972	+6
Cured pork b/	4,535	27,589	+23,054	+508
Lard, including neutral	12,724	38,567	+25,843	+203
Other agricultural products	121,516	311,627	+190,111	+156
Imports (for consumption)				
Total imports of all commodities	2,540,656	3,221,855	+681,199	+27
Nonagricultural	1,255,355	1,553,582	+298,227	+24
Complementary agricultural	742,488	883,067	+140,579	+19
Supplementary agricultural	542,813	785,206	+242,393	+45
Sugar	113,253	153,364	+40,111	+35
Supplementary other than sugar	429,560	631,842	+202,282	+47
Wool, excluding free for carpets	53,111	158,795	+105,684	+199
Hides and skins	49,532	82,407	+32,875	+66
Dairy products	9,082	8,456	-626	-7
Oilseeds & vegetable oils, expressed	89,217	91,590	+2,373	+3
Grains, grain products and feeds	27,630	33,626	+5,996	+22
Tobacco, leaf	35,196	36,442	+1,246	+4
Other supplementary	165,792	220,526	+54,734	+33

a/ Includes cornstarch and corn flour.

b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:					
Cattle-					
For breeding	No.	3	5	383	544
Other cattle	No.	b/	b/	33	36
Hogs (swine)	No.	1	1	24	28
Horses-					
For breeding	No.	b/	b/	66	85
Other horses	No.	6	1	1,024	143
Mules, asses, and burros	No.	3	1	415	206
Sheep (including Karakul)	No.	1	2	15	31
Poultry, live	Lb.	108	139	66	81
Other animals, live		c/	c/	298	285
Total animals, live				2,324	1,439
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	2,942	3,320	930	1,209
Cheese-					
Processed, blended, & spreads	Lb.	1,614	18,105	352	3,961
Other cheese	Lb.	642	73,837	150	15,029
Total cheese	Lb.	2,256	91,942	502	18,990
Milk and cream-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	302	980	163	526
Condensed, sweetened	Lb.	27,384	81,604	3,142	9,722
Evaporated, unsweetened	Lb.	118,748	593,398	7,698	44,522
Dried-					
Skimmed	Lb.	8,710	34,419	588	2,993
Whole	Lb.	7,532	14,646	2,749	4,816
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Lb.	3,283	4,107	1,148	1,285
Total dairy products				16,920	84,063
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	4,571	30,968	1,065	8,429
Egg products, dried, frozen, or otherwise preserved	Lb.	189	75,442	68	38,307
Honey	Lb.	3,363	530	214	46
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Calf skins	Lb.	2,250	731	590	245
Cattle hides	Lb.	19,863	9,736	2,220	1,250
Kip skins	Lb.	296	215	62	69
Sheep and goat skins-	Pcs.	1,137	d/	319	d/
Sheep skins	Lb.	e/	1,366	e/	292
Other hides and skins	Lb.	4,121	f/ 3,397	465	f/ 485
Total hides and skins		g/ 26,530	15,445	3,656	2,341

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Meats and meat products:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Meats-					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,860	9,329	1,291	1,861
Pickled or cured	Lb.	8,049	10,463	709	1,216
Beef, canned-					
Corned, roast, etc.....	Lb.	326	7,510	68	2,034
Other canned beef	Lb.	419	1,057	131	314
Total beef and veal ...	Lb.	16,654	28,359	2,199	5,425
Horse meat	Lb.	690	18	80	2
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	615	614	99	127
Pork-					
Fresh or frozen	Lb.	39,810	7,177	3,983	1,253
Bacon	Lb.	9,174	74,135	1,038	13,057
Hams and shoulders, cured .	Lb.	17,330	66,793	2,824	13,598
Sides, Cumberland and					
Wiltshire	Lb.	5,030	4,825	673	934
Other, pickled or salted ..	Lb.	15,779	62,921	1,388	9,463
Pork, canned	Lb.	6,711	52,278	1,865	14,676
Total pork	Lb.	93,834	268,129	11,771	52,981
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	1,680	3,066	409	802
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	1,257	76,548	337	21,547
Not canned	Lb.	1,935	2,502	401	593
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured-					
Kidneys and livers	Lb.	7,618	592	647	80
Tongues	Lb.	1,860	214	268	42
Sausage ingredients,					
salted or cured	Lb.	1,984	1,685	131	157
Canned	Lb.	1,922	45,385	370	11,956
Other meats	Lb.	782	5,081	97	954
Total meats	Lb.	130,831	432,193	16,809	94,666
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	Lb.	31	32	61	38
Sausage casings-					
Beef	Lb.	1,978	1,454	253	259
Hog	Lb.	6,910	6,539	3,779	3,560
Other sausage casings	Lb.	1,536	2,150	905	812
Total sausage casings	Lb.	10,424	10,143	4,937	4,631

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Oils, fats, and greases, animal:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Lard, including neutral	Lb.	201,314	392,870	12,724	38,567
Neat's-foot oil	Lb.	438	396	64	50
Oleomargarine	Lb.	1,030	3,517	92	390
Oleo oil	Lb.	1,334	1,158	111	134
Oleo stock	Lb.	1,637	2,342	123	222
Stearins and fatty acids-					
Grease and lard stearin	Lb.	1,559	847	120	80
Oleic acid, or red oil	Lb.	2,034	2,266	154	236
Oleo stearin	Lb.	89	327	7	23
Stearic acid	Lb.	3,296	7,851	340	931
Tallow-					
Edible	Lb.	122	145	9	12
Inedible	Lb.	2,010	2,278	94	144
Total tallow	Lb.	2,132	2,423	103	156
Other oils, fats, and greases-					
Oils, inedible	Lb.	3,473	642	254	61
Fats and greases	Lb.	697	3,510	60	349
Total oils, fats, and greases, animal	Lb.	219,033	418,149	14,152	41,201
Wool, mohair, and Angora rabbit hair	Lb.	456	38	185	102
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Feathers, crude, not dressed ..	Lb.	3,095	686	177	65
Gelatin	Lb.	1,180	2,206	366	922
Glue of animal origin	Lb.	1,459	2,072	254	427
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Hog hair	Lb.	9,164	4,783	752	443
Body hair, cattle and ox	Lb.	<u>h/</u> 2,371	468	<u>h/</u> 221	82
Mane and tail hair-					
Horse mane and tail hair ..	Lb.	<u>e/</u>	524	<u>e/</u>	314
Cattle, ox, & calf tail hair	Lb.	<u>e/</u>	157	<u>e/</u>	66
Hair waste and scrap hair ...	Lb.	<u>e/</u>	513	<u>e/</u>	49
Other hair-	Lb.	---	600	---	271
Cattle and ox	Lb.	813	<u>e/</u>	64	<u>e/</u>
Horse	Lb.	337	<u>e/</u>	224	<u>e/</u>
Other	Lb.	1,294	<u>e/</u>	182	<u>e/</u>
Total hair, unmfed.....	Lb.	13,979	7,045	1,443	1,225
Other misc. animal products ...		<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1,227	1,900
Total animals and animal products				63,858	279,802

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
				Thousands	Thousands
				dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Chocolate and cocoa:					
Chocolate, including sweetened..	Lb.	1,967	2,776	325	508
Cocoa, powdered	Lb.	4,426	4,036	381	443
Coffee and substitutes:					
Green coffee	Lb.	8,301	4,570	782	469
Roasted coffee	Lb.	2,597	3,703	496	810
Extracts and substitutes (incl. roasted chicory)	Lb.	940	2,446	443	663
Cotton and linters, unmanufactured:					
Cotton- (Bales of 500 lb.)					
American Egyptian (Pima)	Bale	1	1	55	108
Other, 1-1/8 inches and over .	Bale	87	63	5,174	4,662
Upland, under 1-1/8 inches ...	Bale	3,744	1,141	203,788	76,700
Total cotton	Bale	3,832	1,205	209,017	81,470
Linters	Bale	261	45	4,383	1,092
Total cotton and linters, unmanufactured	Bale	4,093	1,250	213,400	82,562
Fruits and preparations:					
Fresh-					
Apples in barrels	Bbl.	51	29	187	109
Apples in baskets	Bskt.	72	132	111	276
Apples in boxes	Box	1,098	897	1,756	1,688
Apricots	Lb.	2,595	2,897	70	105
Berries	Lb.	6,722	6,529	620	572
Cherries	Lb.	868	1,151	105	131
Grapes	Lb.	61,069	62,766	1,936	2,606
Grapefruit	Box	770	802	1,167	1,216
Lemons and limes	Box	487	525	1,479	1,515
Oranges	Box	4,014	4,268	8,401	9,645
Melons-					
Watermelons	Lb.	15,107	16,432	118	146
Other melons	Lb.	7,977	8,208	198	209
Peaches	Lb.	7,980	6,030	220	204
Pears	Lb.	26,648	23,193	960	992
Pineapples	Box	25	21	58	45
Prunes and plums	Lb.	10,073	9,095	399	446
Other fresh fruits		c/	c/	110	130
Total fresh fruits				17,897	20,037

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:					
Fruits and preparations, Cona:					
Dried and evaporated-					
Apples	Lb.	5,441	7,647	411	749
Apple waste	Lb.	176	702	11	33
Apricots	Lb.	5,513	12,387	593	1,410
Fruits for salad	Lb.	4,962	6,243	291	367
Peaches	Lb.	2,723	6,428	199	578
Pears	Lb.	1,843	1,743	129	119
Prunes	Lb.	61,565	156,537	2,950	8,585
Raisins	Lb.	44,163	141,260	1,965	7,007
Other dried and evaporated ...	Lb.	3,638	20,652	309	1,837
Total dried and evaporated-					
fruits	Lb.	130,024	353,599	6,858	20,685
Canned-					
Apples and apple sauce	Lb.	2,416	934	113	63
Apricots	Lb.	5,887	5,530	430	457
Berries-					
Loganberries	Lb.	362	22	28	2
Other canned berries	Lb.	436	515	55	72
Cherries	Lb.	963	887	106	129
Fruits for salad	Lb.	15,986	3,727	1,685	425
Grapefruit	Lb.	39,805	1,450	2,569	110
Grapes	Lb.	e/	388	e/	33
Peaches	Lb.	29,227	16,565	1,936	1,407
Pears	Lb.	15,463	14,790	1,272	1,209
Pineapples	Lb.	6,669	1,956	547	167
Prunes and plums	Lb.	5,771	12,339	343	1,026
Other canned fruits	Lb.	2,589	17,749	225	1,696
Total canned fruits	Lb.	125,574	76,852	9,309	6,796
Preserved fruits, jellies, and					
jams	Lb.	1,375	3,324	199	461
Fruit juices-					
Grapefruit	Gal.	2,300	2,602	759	773
Orange	Gal.	432	486	267	360
Pineapple	Gal.	879	325	415	205
Other fruit juices (including					
cider, grape juice, etc.)...	Gal.	792	1,197	544	1,204
Other fruit preparations	Lb.	1,333	30,949	148	3,113
Total fruits and fruit					
preparations				36,396	53,634

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Barley, grain .....(48 lb.):	Bu.	1,403	1,218	840	932
Malt .....(34 lb.):	Bu.	1,316	2,104	1,536	2,731
Buckwheat, grain .....(48 lb.):	Bu.	394	5	412	7
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn, grain .....(56 lb.):	Bu.	38,317	19,350	25,657	16,824
Cornmeal .....(196 lb.):	Bbl.	90	83	334	343
Corn, including cornmeal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	38,679	19,682	25,991	17,167
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats, grain .....(32 lb.):	Bu.	186	530	131	324
Oatmeal, groats, rolled oats-					
In bulk	Lb.	5,735	49,664	185	1,611
In packages	Lb.	11,685	16,165	1,055	1,514
Total oatmeal, etc.	Lb.	17,420	65,829	1,240	3,125
Oats, including oatmeal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	1,154	4,187	1,371	3,449
Rice-					
Paddy or rough	Lb.	10,571	34,194	180	793
Milled, brown, screenings, broken:	Lb.	329,735	428,249	9,609	17,416
Flour, meal and polish	Lb.	47	483	1	18
Rye, grain .....(56 lb.):	Bu.	890	13	834	14
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain .....(60 lb.):	Bu.	14,379	13,109	11,206	11,200
Wheat flour- (Bbl. of 196 lb.):					
Wholly of U. S. wheat	Bbl.	4,034	4,105	13,733	16,808
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	1,740	1,804	7,647	7,375
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	5,774	5,909	21,380	24,183
Wheat, including flour					
in terms of grain	Bu.	41,516	40,880	32,586	35,383
Other grain products-					
Biscuits and crackers	Lb.	4,838	7,391	969	1,304
Corn cereal foods, ready to					
eat	Lb.	5,230	2,842	500	318
Hominy and corn grits	Lb.	12,549	14,235	252	296
Macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, etc:	Lb.	3,590	3,711	256	269
Wheat cereal foods-					
Ready to eat	Lb.	986	839	127	137
To be cooked	Lb.	881	867	89	92
Wheat semolina	Lb.	2,776	1,681	79	48
Other cereal foods	Lb.	2,013	1,345	366	247
Other grains and preparations		c/	c/	361	673
Total grains and grain					
products				76,359	81,294

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Hay (2,240 lb.)	Ton	4	5	86	112
Kafir and milo (56 lb.)	Bu.	1	4	1	5
Mill feeds-(Tons of 2,240 lb.)					
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds	Ton	8	8	355	376
Other prepared and mixed feeds	Ton	3	3	260	210
Other feeds, bran, etc.-	Ton	12	---	396	---
Wheat feeds, bran, etc. ...	Ton	e/	1	e/	22
Other feeds	Ton	e/	7	e/	280
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Babassu cake & meal(2,240 lb.)	Ton	b/	0	10	0
Cottonseed cake ... "	Ton	b/	b/	1	b/
Cottonseed meal ... "	Ton	1	1	38	26
Linseed cake "	Ton	84	1	3,040	18
Linseed meal "	Ton	4	5	143	163
Soybean oil-cake meal "	Ton	39	23	1,138	735
Other oil cake "	Ton	1	b/	24	7
Other oil-cake meal "	Ton	8	1	182	43
Total oil cake and meal "	Ton	137	31	4,576	992
Total feeds and fodders i/				5,674	1,997
Hops	Lb.	9,649	9,843	3,331	4,044
Nuts:					
Apricot and peach pits & kernels	Lb.	680	144	74	11
Peanuts	Lb.	702	5,966	78	390
Pecans-	Lb.	1,012	---	260	---
Shelled	Lb.	e/	203	e/	73
Not shelled	Lb.	e/	54	e/	11
Walnuts-	Lb.	4,607	---	461	---
Shelled	Lb.	e/	126	e/	52
Not shelled	Lb.	e/	3,175	e/	360
Other nuts	Lb.	1,036	1,763	224	411
Total nuts	Lb.	8,037	11,431	1,097	1,308
Oilseeds:					
Soybeans	Lb.	146,465	19,304	3,000	589
Other oil seeds	Lb.	5,222	14,014	190	652
Oils and fats, vegetable:					
Expressed-					
Cocoa butter	Lb.	18,730	8,861	2,405	1,939
Coconut oil, crude	Lb.	24,372	36,676	842	1,445
Coconut oil, refined (edible)	Lb.	15,161	16,233	744	1,197
Cooking fats other than lard					
(animal or vegetable origin):	Lb.	3,805	3,666	334	417

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, vegetable, Con.:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Expressed, continued-					
Corn oil	Lb.	205	317	20	39
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	1,589	2,953	121	180
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	12,590	10,270	939	948
Linseed oil	Lb.	4,770	7,209	458	723
Peanut oil	Lb.	2,853	8,678	273	915
Soybean oil	Lb.	15,954	12,066	1,204	1,046
Other expressed oils & fats-					
Edible	Lb.	6,728	10,534	465	937
Inedible (including vegetable soap stock) ...	Lb.	19,132	21,096	999	1,480
Total expressed oils and fats	Lb.	125,389	138,559	8,804	11,266
Essential or distilled-					
Citrus oils	Lb.	349	452	585	918
Peppermint oil	Lb.	316	287	887	980
Pine oil	Gal.	2,041	1,387	1,208	897
Spearmint and other mint oils	Lb.	33	42	72	105
Other natural essential and distilled oils	Lb.	1,103	1,263	1,280	2,743
Total essential and distilled oils				4,032	5,643
Blended, compounded, or mixed perfume-flavor oils	Lb.	437	804	1,023	2,454
Seeds (except oilseeds):					
Field and grass seeds-					
Alfalfa	Lb.	485	955	61	214
Clover, red	Lb.	727	1,673	112	272
Clover, other	Lb.	1,276	2,961	215	438
Kentucky blue grass	Lb.	665	1,559	120	270
Red top	Lb.	446	1,163	46	114
Timothy	Lb.	9,584	9,659	510	546
Other field and grass seeds..	Lb.	9,451	12,713	967	1,495
Vegetable and flower seeds-					
Flower seeds	Lb.	226	134	197	133
Vegetable seeds	Lb.	3,297	5,199	1,242	2,686
Total seeds (except oilseeds)	Lb.	26,157	36,016	3,470	6,168

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Spices	Lb.	1,779	3,763	336	646
Starch:					
Cornstarch and corn flour	Lb.	257,225	258,757	7,613	8,447
Other starch	Lb.	2,587	11,099	120	615
Sugar and related products:					
Sugar, refined ....(2,000 lb.)...	Ton	168	66	10,281	4,046
Molasses	Gal.	7,390	6,873	383	489
Glucose-					
Dry (grape sugar)	Lb.	18,032	16,157	851	827
Liquid (corn sirup)	Lb.	93,901	34,645	2,749	1,213
Sirup, including maple	Gal.	1,179	192	394	161
Tobacco, unmanufactured:					
Leaf tobacco-					
Black fat, water baler, and dark African	Lb.	5,175	3,530	1,062	751
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	167,151	232,851	35,114	58,668
Burley	Lb.	7,450	6,017	1,677	1,373
Cigar leaf	Lb.	530	1,945	301	726
Dark-fired Ky. and Tennessee ..	Lb.	29,244	9,834	3,835	1,636
Dark Virginia	Lb.	3,335	4,288	765	912
Green River	Lb.	364	515	49	62
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	2,292	2,491	676	871
One sucker leaf	Lb.	1,520	1,234	139	115
Perique	Lb.	32	26	14	11
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	217,093	262,731	43,632	65,125
Stems	Lb.	18,056	6,619	367	143
Trimnings and scrap	Lb.	593	407	46	31
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	235,742	269,757	44,045	65,299
Vegetables and preparations:					
Vegetables-					
Fresh-					
Beans, including snap beans	Lb.	6,046	4,380	295	277
Onions	Lb.	48,385	52,161	896	1,416
Peas, green	Lb.	2,347	1,124	115	69
Peppers	Lb.	546	1,044	32	52
Potatoes, white	Lb.	155,592	159,337	1,959	2,293
Tomatoes	Lb.	26,246	23,642	830	987
Other fresh vegetables		c/	c/	3,834	4,130

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con.:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Vegetables-					
Dried-					
Beans-	Lb.	73,985	---	2,901	---
Seed	Lb.	e/	1,415	e/	115
Other beans	Lb.	e/	234,731	e/	10,784
Peas-	Lb.	30,068	---	1,608	---
Seed	Lb.	e/	2,905	e/	246
Other peas	Lb.	e/	18,377	e/	966
Canned-					
Asparagus	Lb.	4,647	4,017	723	749
Baked beans, & pork & beans .	Lb.	31,035	68,813	1,278	4,393
Corn	Lb.	1,854	2,491	126	188
Peas	Lb.	4,109	8,079	320	662
Soups	Lb.	7,070	5,467	533	507
Tomatoes	Lb.	11,264	124,672	525	6,360
Tomato juice	Lb.	2,154	3,716	137	235
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	9,810	5,465	600	399
Other canned veg. and juices	Lb.	6,762	19,012	561	1,326
Ketchup and tomato table sauces	Lb.	4,710	5,060	379	466
Mayonnaise and salad dressings ..	Lb.	882	1,162	153	207
Other sauces and relishes	Lb.	2,737	4,011	416	698
Pickles	Lb.	3,247	5,297	251	359
Vinagar	Gal.	144	221	56	79
Yeast	Lb.	4,696	4,814	631	657
Other vegetable preparations		c/	c/	610	1,248
Total vegetables and preparations				19,769	39,868
Miscellaneous vegetable products:					
Beverages-					
Malt extract and malt sirup ...	Lb.	1,801	4,495	148	363
Malt liquors-					
In bottles	Gal.	475	1,043	303	686
In cans	Gal.	605	5,611	378	3,238
In other containers	Gal.	112	235	70	147
Sirups and flavors for beverages	Gal.	641	859	1,223	2,110
Wines	Gal.	398	762	185	519
Other beverages	Gal.	107	171	73	106

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Exports (domestic) of the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Misc. vegetable products, Con.:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Broomcorn .....(2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	3	226	325
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, crude-					
Cascara bark	Lb.	e/	949	e/	140
Ginseng	Lb.	189	129	1,098	1,091
Mandrake root	Lb.	e/	8	e/	17
Other crude vegetable drugs ...	Lb.	5,273	5,146	1,170	1,540
Flavoring extracts-	Gal.	79	---	752	---
Natural flavor	Gal.	e/	67	e/	334
Synthetic flavor	Gal.	e/	110	e/	810
Nursery and greenhouse, stock-					
Flowers and foliage, cut		c/	c/	194	50
Other nursery or greenhouse					
stock, cuttings, plants, bulbs		c/	c/	257	275
Pectin	Lb.	353	557	217	426
Other vegetable products		c/	c/	692	925
Total vegetable products				452,730	389,217
Total animal products				63,858	279,802
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS				516,588	669,019
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				3,934,181	5,018,530

a/ Corrected to March 31, 1942.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Reported in value only.

d/ No class. Goat skins included in "other hides and skins".

e/ Not separately classified.

f/ Includes goat skins.

g/ Excludes the weight of "sheep and goat skins", which are reported in pieces, only

h/ Excludes calf and horse body hair.

i/ Excludes barley, corn and oats.

June 23, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable (by weight)-					
Less than 200 pounds, each ..	No.	105	102	1,499	1,401
200 to 700 pounds, each	No.	346	412	4,738	6,234
700 pounds or more, each-					
Cows for dairy purposes ...	No.	10	13	651	1,078
Other cattle	No.	169	206	9,701	12,745
Total cattle, dutiable ..	No.	630	733	16,589	21,458
Cattle, free (for breeding) ...	No.	14	16	1,388	2,088
Hogs -					
For breeding	No.	b/	b/	1	1
Other hogs	Lb.	55	9,023	3	752
Sheep and lambs-					
Sheep for breeding	No.	3	4	77	96
Other sheep and lambs	No.	b/	8	4	73
Goats-					
For breeding	No.	0	0	0	0
Other goats	No.	b/	b/	1	1
Poultry-					
Turkeys	Lb.	39	147	6	23
Chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas	Lb.	1,400	1,731	203	242
Baby chicks of poultry	No.	3	1	1	1
Horses-					
For breeding	No.	b/	b/	1,167	509
Other horses	No.	6	3	543	328
Horses and mules for immediate slaughter	No.	3	b/	12	2
Asses and burros-					
For breeding	No.	0	b/	0	b/
Other asses and burros	No.	b/	b/	1	b/
Mules	No.	b/	b/	14	10
Teams owned by immigrants	No.	b/	b/	1	b/
Foxes, silver or black	No.	1	1	51	35
Other animals for breeding, except dogs and birds	No.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Total animals, live				20,062	25,619
Dairy products:					
Butter-					
Dutiable	Lb.	1,251	3,432	272	676
Free for supplies of vessels.	Lb.	134	292	27	61
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	24,523	41,518	1,244	3,802

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 -continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Dairy products, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cheese-					
Swiss-					
Emmenthaler with eye formation	Lb.	4,195	479	1,180	179
Gruyere process-cheese ...	Lb.	1,599	626	444	216
Total Swiss cheese	Lb.	5,794	1,105	1,624	395
Other cheese-					
Blue-mold in original loaves	Lb.	1,650	1,695	347	397
Cheddar	Lb.	635	332	107	54
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	1,118	713	151	101
Goya in original loaves ..	Lb.	c/	d/ 33	c/	d/ 6
Provoloni and Provolette ..	Lb.	1,310	109	303	20
Reggiano or Parmesan	Lb.	1,716	867	367	164
Romano or Pecorino	Lb.	11,708	6,876	3,115	1,442
Roquefort in original loaves	Lb.	1,584	0	408	0
Sbrinz in original loaves.	Lb.	c/	d/ 669	c/	d/ 140
Other cheese	Lb.	7,108	7,614	1,095	1,180
Total, other than Swiss.	Lb.	26,829	18,908	5,893	3,504
Total cheese	Lb.	32,623	20,013	7,517	3,899
Milk and cream-					
Whole milk	Gal.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Skimmed milk and buttermilk.	Gal.	19	14	4	3
Cream	Gal.	1	1	1	2
Condensed and evaporated-					
In air-tight containers-					
Sweetened	Lb.	3	4	b/	b/
Unsweetened	Lb.	1	b/	b/	b/
All other condensed					
and evaporated milk	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total condensed and					
evaporated milk	Lb.	4	4	b/	b/
Dried milk, malted, etc.-					
Whole	Lb.	5	19	2	3
Skimmed	Lb.	8	36	1	3
Buttermilk	Lb.	251	0	9	0
Cream	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Malted milk, etc.	Lb.	13	16	5	7
Total dried milk and					
cream, malted, etc. ...	Lb.	277	71	17	13
Total dairy products ...				9,082	8,456

Continued -

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 -continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Eggs and egg products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Eggs, in the shell-					
Chicken eggs	Doz.	35	8,970	6	1,478
Other eggs	Doz.	192	158	37	49
Egg products-					
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	41	44	14	17
Egg yolks, dried	Lb.	2,458	2,146	411	445
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	332	331	80	148
Eggs, whole, frozen, etc. ...	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Egg yolks, frozen, etc.	Lb.	b/	12	b/	1
Total eggs and egg products				548	2,138
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):					
Buffalo hides-					
India water buffalo	Lb.	1,869	2,663	400	540
Other buffalo	Lb.	2,444	5,012	212	409
Calf skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	2,014	2,934	382	476
Wet salted	Lb.	5,266	6,504	902	1,473
Cattle hides-					
Dry or dry salted	Lb.	13,337	35,082	1,483	4,097
Wet salted	Lb.	178,898	337,997	15,454	34,553
Deer and elk skins	Lb.	2,673	2,803	753	806
Goat and kid skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	65,778	79,847	15,452	18,581
Green or pickled	Lb.	3,134	2,733	435	372
Horse, colt, and ass hides-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	2,152	4,585	187	392
Wet salted	Lb.	12,979	13,501	934	1,058
Kangaroo and wallaby skins	Lb.	1,045	876	682	570
Kip skins-					
Dry and dry salted	Lb.	3,393	12,715	411	1,753
Wet salted	Lb.	7,007	5,628	814	676
Sheep and lamb skins-					
Pickled skins	Lb.	36,192	63,363	5,466	9,184
Slats, dry	Lb.	6,137	6,251	1,454	1,371
Woolled, dry and green salted.	Lb.	15,628	24,743	2,566	4,058
Other hides and skins, agricultural		e/	e/	1,545	2,038
Total hides and skins f/ ..		359,946	607,237	49,532	82,407

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 -continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Honey	Lb.	478	3,337	22	83
Meats and meat products:					
Beef, fresh, frozen, etc.-					
Dutiable	Lb.	11,115	35,781	848	2,723
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	1,444	2,512	122	185
Veal, fresh, frozen, etc.-					
Dutiable	Lb.	101	138	6	9
Free for supplies of vessels	Lb.	33	89	2	7
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	1,414	2,936	109	279
Beef, canned, including corned.	Lb.	61,345	104,334	6,911	13,154
Total beef and veal	Lb.	75,452	145,790	7,998	16,357
Mutton and lamb-					
Mutton, fresh, frozen, etc...	Lb.	48	90	2	5
Lamb, fresh, frozen, etc.-					
Dutiable	Lb.	21	12	2	1
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	1	4	b/	1
Total mutton and lamb	Lb.	70	106	4	7
Pork-					
Fresh, frozen, etc.	Lb.	3,263	10,382	499	1,798
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	1,758	1,202	478	384
Other pickled or salted pork.	Lb.	675	515	225	110
Total pork	Lb.	5,696	12,099	1,202	2,292
Poultry, including birds-					
Dead, dressed or undressed-					
Turkeys-					
Dutiable	Lb.	2	283	b/	32
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	73	126	12	18
Other poultry-					
Dutiable	Lb.	305	53	64	10
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	3	3	1	b/
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	327	231	167	123
Total poultry	Lb.	710	696	244	183
Other meats-					
Fresh, chilled, or frozen ...	Lb.	2,742	3,974	402	596
Canned, prepared, or preserved:	Lb.	68	45	21	12
Total meats	Lb.	84,738	162,710	9,871	19,447
Meat extract, including fluid..	Lb.	582	1,246	237	347
Sausage casings -					
Sheep, lamb, and goat	Lb.	7,704	6,512	7,077	4,555
Other sausage casings	Lb.	10,477	15,492	854	1,342
Total sausage casings	Lb.	18,181	22,004	7,931	5,897

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 -continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	b/	1	b/	b/
Lard compounds	Lb.	505	1,447	28	72
Cleo oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Oleo stearin	Lb.	b/	820	b/	32
Oleomargarine, etc.	Lb.	1,764	2,522	120	174
Stearic acid	Lb.	561	102	54	11
Tallow-					
Edible	Lb.	b/	3,947	b/	150
Inedible	Lb.	1,369	30,434	43	982
Total tallow	Lb.	1,369	34,381	43	1,132
Wool grease	Lb.	2,877	1,339	183	66
Other fats, greases, and oils ..	Lb.	96	20	5	2
Total oils and fats, animal ..	Lb.	7,172	40,632	433	1,489
Wool and mohair, unmf'd. (except free in bond) - Actual weight:					
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. without merino or English blood-					
In the grease	Lb.	5,041	6,436	1,060	1,103
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	602	1,207	181	334
Other not finer than 40's-					
Woolen type-					
In the grease	Lb.	5,847	12,212	1,308	2,112
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	148	729	39	167
Worsted type-					
In the grease	Lb.	10,939	20,042	2,283	3,394
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	918	2,359	155	480
Hair of the camel-					
In the grease	Lb.	301	421	189	316
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	45	228	21	89
Total Donskoi, Smyrna, etc..	Lb.	23,841	43,634	5,236	7,995
Other wools-					
Woolen type (clothing wool)-					
40's to 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	879	1,353	237	327
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	43	132	12	33
44's to 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	6,297	19,716	1,400	4,835
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	1,924	5,774	421	1,730
Finer than 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	7,759	32,882	1,536	7,797
Washed, scoured, etc. ..	Lb.	1,268	5,623	409	1,894
Total woolen type	Lb.	18,170	65,480	4,015	16,616

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 -continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, Con:				1,000	1,000
Wool and mohair, unfd. (except		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
free in bond)-Actual weight, Con:					
Other wools, Continued-					
Worsted type (combing wool)-					
40's to 44's-					
In the grease	Lb.	4,458	9,402	1,217	2,230
Washed, scoured, etc. .	Lb.	957	2,182	171	378
44's to 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	27,785	58,398	6,805	14,884
Washed, scoured, etc...	Lb.	8,201	16,005	1,490	3,848
Finer than 56's-					
In the grease	Lb.	134,312	391,638	31,718	104,512
Washed, scoured, etc...	Lb.	5,266	18,905	1,523	6,234
Total worsted type ..	Lb.	180,979	496,530	42,924	132,086
Hair or Angora goat (Mohair)-					
In the grease	Lb.	235	979	94	334
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	19	21	6	6
Hair of Cashmere, Alpaca, etc.-					
In the grease	Lb.	2,621	4,499	1,037	1,584
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	83	90	195	147
Wool, carbonized	Lb.	7	73	4	27
Total wool, unmf'd. (except					
free in bond)-Actual weight	Lb.	225,953	611,306	53,511	158,795
Miscellaneous animal products:					
Beeswax, crude	Lb.	4,747	6,751	1,065	2,050
Other animal wax	Lb.	69	50	27	20
Blood, dried	(2,000 Lb.)	13	19	429	650
Blood albumen, dried	Lb.	27	2	10	1
Bones, hoofs, and horns,					
unmanufactured ... (2,240 Lb.)	Ton	67	107	1,527	2,657
Bristles-					
Crude, not sorted, etc.	Lb.	27	72	25	93
Sorted, bunched, or prepared.	Lb.	5,640	5,789	9,684	13,358
Feathers, crude	Lb.	9,816	9,378	2,904	3,703
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	1,189	248	292	60
Gelatin, inedible	Lb.	39	17	8	4
Glue and glue size	Lb.	368	2,047	28	161
Glue stock, hide cuttings, etc.	Lb.	18,253	27,472	1,120	1,094
Hair, unmanufactured-					
Body hair, except ear hair ..	Lb.	3,169	1,614	317	238
Horse mane and tail hair	Lb.	4,164	6,999	1,829	3,293
Other animal hair	Lb.	8,513	10,360	1,374	2,011
Tankage	(2,000 Lb.)	67	103	1,809	2,932
Other misc. animal products g/		e/	e/	57	10
Total animals & animal prod..				173,734	337,013

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Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Coffee imported into Puerto Rico	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Fibers, vegetable, unmanufactured:					
Cotton and linters-					
Cotton- (Bale of 478 lb.)					
Staple under 1-1/8 inches..	Bale	114	231	4,801	8,588
Staple 1-1/8 inches & over.	Bale	52	98	4,241	8,497
Total cotton	Bale	166	329	9,042	17,085
Linters .. (Bale of 478 lb.)	Bale	110	308	1,588	5,121
Total cotton and linters ..	Bale	276	637	10,630	22,206
Flax- (2,240 lb.)					
Hackled	Ton	b/	b/	555	11
Other	Ton	4	3	1,620	1,364
Hemp	Ton	b/	1	115	543
Jute and jute butts- (2,240 lb.)					
Jute	Ton	46	98	5,910	10,692
Jute butts	Ton	3	6	193	247
Drugs, herbs, etc:					
Belladonna	Lb.	125	76	20	24
Ginseng	Lb.	19	9	72	65
Stramonium	Lb.	179	181	18	26
Fruits and preparations:					
Apples	Bu.	603	74	715	98
Avocados	Lb.	11,928	11,000	219	229
Berries	Lb.	3,440	5,445	244	485
Cherries-					
Natural	Lb.	735	19	38	1
Sulphured or in brine	Lb.	7	0	1	0
Dried, prep., or preserved ..	Lb.	4	b/	1	b/
Citron or citron peel-					
Candied or prepared	Lb.	310	55	28	5
Dried or in brine	Lb.	3,211	13	143	2
Currants	Lb.	1,515	587	87	39
Dates	Lb.	44,238	25,883	1,874	1,236
Figs	Lb.	1,807	257	128	21
Grapefruit and pomeloes	Lb.	12,833	11,920	188	187
Grapes	Cu.ft.	377	290	491	522
Lemons	Lb.	6	2	b/	b/
Limes	Lb.	4,099	4,119	94	109
Oranges-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,113	33	34	b/
Mandarins, canned	Lb.	5,617	347	394	23
Olives in brine-					
Green and ripe	Gal.	3,902	2,478	1,794	1,287
Pitted or stuffed	Gal.	3,708	3,168	3,880	3,564

Continued-

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
<u>Fruits and preparations, Con:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Olives, dried or ripe	Lb.	124	91	10	8
Pears, green, ripe, or in brine..	Lb.	11,957	14,674	305	434
Pineapples-					
Natural state-					
In crates of 2.45 cu.ft. ..	Crate	915	822	936	837
In bulk	No.	4,365	3,505	102	108
Candied, prep., or preserved.	Lb.	84,996	55,889	4,295	2,948
Raisins and other dried grapes	Lb.	123	142	15	17
Tamarinds		e/	e/	9	8
Jellies, jams, etc.	Lb.	3,173	2,240	376	301
Other fruits, natural or prep. .		e/	e/	1,272	937
Total fruits and fruit					
preparations				17,673	13,406
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Barley .....(48 lb.)	Bu.	1,406	898	572	520
Barley malt	Lb.	48,639	37,648	1,068	829
Buckwheat	Lb.	124	339	1	4
Buckwheat flour, grits, groats	Lb.	3	1	b/	b/
Corn and cornmeal-					
Corn .....(56 lb.)	Bu.	1,621	786	647	407
Corn meal, flour, etc.....	Bbl.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Corn, including corn meal					
in terms of grain	Bu.	1,621	786	647	407
Oats and oatmeal-					
Oats .....(32 lb.)	Bu.	12,154	6,021	4,466	2,251
Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc. ..	Lb.	161	26	14	3
in terms of grain	Bu.	12,163	6,023	4,480	2,254
Rice-					
Paddy	Lb.	0	82	0	2
Uncleaned or brown	Lb.	1,294	133	52	5
Cleaned or milled-					
Dutiable	Lb.	5,414	3,654	148	121
Free for supplies of					
vessels	Lb.	190	140	4	3
Free from P. I.	Lb.	44	135	2	6
Patna, cleaned, for soups ...	Lb.	5,538	7,647	239	225
Meal, flour, polish, and bran	Lb.	410	195	22	12
Broken rice	Lb.	24,494	2,538	358	47
Rye and rye flour-					
Rye .....(56 lb.)	Bu.	60	9,866	42	4,864
Rye flour and meal	Bbl.	b/	0	b/	0
Rye, including rye flour					
in terms of grain	Bu.	60	9,866	42	4,864

Continued -

June 23, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 <u>a/</u>			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Grains and grain products, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Wheat and wheat flour-					
Wheat, grain- (Bu. of 60 lb.)					
For domestic use-					
Unfit human consumption	Bu.	314	4,689	190	2,985
Other wheat grain	Bu.	64	895	40	720
For milling in bond & export:					
To Cuba	Bu.	2,457	1,813	1,867	1,387
To other countries	Bu.	6,197	8,405	4,004	5,844
Total wheat grain	Bu.	9,032	15,802	6,101	10,936
Wheat flour-					
For domestic use - dutiable	Bbl.	30	3	69	9
Free for supplies of vessels	Bbl.	b/	2	b/	12
Free in bond for export ...	Bbl.	45	0	113	0
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	75	5	182	21
Wheat, including flour					
in terms of grain	Bu.	9,283	15,826	6,283	10,957
Other grain products-					
Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc.		e/	e/	181	79
Bread, yeast-leavened	Lb.	733	26	97	4
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc. ...	Lb.	875	602	76	68
Other grain products		e/	e/	144	320
Total grains & grain products:				14,416	20,727
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried .. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	17	15	418	520
Bran, shorts, etc., of wheat-					
Of direct import (2,000 lb.)	Ton	403	335	6,395	6,173
withdrawn bonded mills (")	Ton	83	89	1,494	1,809
By-product feeds, excl. wheat (")	Ton	12	14	192	249
Grain hulls	Lb.	27,055	40,461	128	233
Hay	Ton	51	19	462	177
Malt sprouts and brewers'					
grains	Ton	12	4	274	92
Mixed feeds	Ton	6	8	125	155
Oil cake and oil-cake meal-					
Coconut or copra	Lb.	192,498	161,514	1,215	879
Cottonseed	Lb.	90,437	91,458	609	653
Linseed	Lb.	2,556	1,187	31	8
Soybean	Lb.	28,038	8,299	371	105
Other oil cake and meal	Lb.	28,828	27,056	188	233
Total oil cake and meal ...	Lb.	342,357	289,514	2,414	1,878
Screenings, scalplings, etc.-					
Of flaxseed	Lb.	37,980	57,042	124	168
Other screenings (2,000 lb.)	Ton	121	127	1,023	1,328
Straw	Ton	12	5	62	26

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 ^{a/}			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Feeds and fodders, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Dog food, canned and dried	Lb.	3,217	3,682	103	91
Total feeds and fodders ^{b/} ...				13,214	12,899
Hops	Lb.	3,611	3,563	1,813	1,656
hop extract and lupulin	Lb.	2	3	5	9
Nursery and greenhouse stock:					
Bulbs, roots, and corms-					
Hyacinth bulbs	No.	242	233	22	14
Lily bulbs	No.	26,384	1,751	890	97
Lily-of-the-valley pips	No.	5,278	100	130	3
Narcissus bulbs	No.	225	142	9	11
Tulip bulbs	No.	16,106	34,377	247	655
Crocus corms and other bulbs	No.	13,718	938	62	23
Flowers, cut		^{e/}	^{e/}	38	61
Trees, plants, cuttings, etc.-					
Fruit stocks, seedlings, etc.	No.	2	0	^{b/}	0
Rose stocks and plants	No.	781	568	12	9
Other trees, plants, etc. ...	No.	1,598	590	213	254
Total nursery and greenhouse stock				1,623	1,127
Nuts and preparations:					
Almonds-					
Shelled	Lb.	1,266	3,260	293	979
Not shelled	Lb.	0	8	0	2
Brazil or cream nuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	14,066	14,111	1,589	1,990
Not shelled	Lb.	26,407	18,091	699	1,114
Cashew nuts	Lb.	28,340	35,592	4,093	5,884
Chestnuts, including marrons ..	Lb.	7,402	4,263	594	378
Coconuts, in the shell	No.	20,097	19,749	338	388
Coconut meat, desiccated, etc..	Lb.	92,576	126,718	4,181	6,486
Filberts-					
Shelled	Lb.	2,385	302	311	48
Not shelled	Lb.	92	0	8	0
Peanuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	4,739	2,979	264	175
Not shelled	Lb.	145	196	6	10
Pecans	Lb.	136	2	25	^{b/}
Pignolia	Lb.	239	38	72	12
Pistache nuts	Lb.	3,887	3,679	731	740
Palmuts-					
Shelled	Lb.	4,298	5,017	519	490
Not shelled	Lb.	17	^{b/}	1	^{b/}

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June 23, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941--Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
<u>Nuts and preparations, Con:</u>		<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>Thousands:</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Other edible nuts	Lb.	459	200	104	50
Other nut preparations	Lb.	312	193	78	51
Total nuts and preparations ..				18,906	18,797
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Apricot and peach kernels	Lb.	166	388	34	74
Babassu nuts and kernels	Lb.	98,273	70,708	2,916	2,178
Castor beans	Lb.	237,781	394,450	5,665	7,676
Copra	Lb.	615,368	569,658	7,817	9,706
Cottonseed	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Flaxseed .....(56 lb.)	Bu.	11,825	21,122	14,121	15,711
Hempseed	Lb.	1,160	895	31	23
Kapok seed	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Muru muru-					
Nuts	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Kernels	Lb.	6,001	3,704	119	87
Ouricury (uricury)-					
Nuts	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Kernels	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm nuts and palm-nut kernels-					
Nuts	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Kernels	Lb.	29,273	13,895	240	80
Perilla seed	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Poppy seed	Lb.	6,066	3,290	621	327
Rapeseed	Lb.	5,019	5,627	125	82
Rubber seed	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Sesame seed	Lb.	14,598	8,650	411	329
Soybeans	Lb.	70	53	3	3
Sunflower seed	Lb.	415	597	5	7
Tucum-					
Nuts	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Kernels	Lb.	5,033	13,272	112	326
Tung nuts	Lb.	0	3	0	b/
Other oilseeds and nuts	Lb.	1,587	1,177	18	20
Total oilseeds				32,238	36,629
<u>Oils and fats, vegetable:</u>					
<u>Expressed or extracted-</u>					
Cacao butter	Lb.	11	1,675	3	256
Carnauba wax	Lb.	16,926	22,167	7,808	12,988
Castor oil	Lb.	50	1,868	3	118
Coconut oil	Lb.	370,683	405,737	8,636	12,846
Corn or maize oil	Lb.	426	1,421	16	56

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, vegetable, Con:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Expressed or extracted, Con.-					
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	12,031	23,660	429	1,830
Hempseed oil	Lb.	b/	0	b/	0
Kapok seed oil	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Linseed oil	Lb.	11	90	1	7
Oiticica oil	Lb.	15,537	36,578	2,218	4,837
Olive oil, edible-					
In packages weighing less					
than 40 lb. each	Lb.	11,312	487	1,842	81
Other olive oil, edible ..	Lb.	38,768	9,633	4,939	1,678
Olive oil, inedible-					
Sulphured or foots	Lb.	24,480	4,027	1,418	304
Other olive oil, inedible.	Lb.	5,136	867	497	150
Palm oil	Lb.	226,854	308,134	4,574	4,903
Palm kernel oil, edible	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Palm kernel oil, inedible ..	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Peanut oil	Lb.	3,119	4,839	195	402
Perilla oil	Lb.	11,347	6,574	873	641
Rapeseed oil-					
For mechanical use	Gal.	1,723	2,327	761	1,003
Other rapeseed oil	Gal.	b/	1	b/	b/
Sesame oil, edible	Lb.	63	81	8	12
Sesame oil, inedible	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Soybean oil	Lb.	4,849	759	183	30
Sunflower oil, edible	Lb.	b/	3,245	b/	227
Sunflower oil, inedible	Lb.	0	10	0	1
Tung oil	Lb.	97,049	43,800	20,274	9,335
Vegetable tallow	Lb.	283	2,139	14	101
Vegetable wax, n.s.p.f.	Lb.	9,207	13,483	1,372	2,720
Other oils and fats, exp.-					
Edible	Lb.	2,072	160	116	11
Inedible	Lb.	11,639	6,380	799	424
Total oils and fats,					
expressed or extracted :				56,979	54,961
Essential or distilled-					
Eucalyptus oil	Lb.	585	716	191	291
Grapefruit (incl.terpeneless):	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Lemon oil (incl. terpeneless):	Lb.	88	19	231	52
Orange oil (incl.terpeneless):	Lb.	199	271	133	438
Peppermint oil	Lb.	67	123	111	231
Total oils, essential or					
distilled (supplementary):	Lb.	939	1,129	666	1,012

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June 23, 1942

Foreign Crops and Markets

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**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued**

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Seeds, except oilseeds:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Forage crop seeds-					
Alfalfa	Lb.	2,608	6,897	407	1,113
Clover-					
Alsike	Lb.	83	0	12	0
Crimson	Lb.	761	21	49	2
Red	Lb.	112	8	10	1
Other clover	Lb.	1,459	1,005	168	161
Grass	Lb.	6,331	9,197	942	1,083
Vetch	Lb.	469	0	15	0
Garden and field seeds-					
Cabbage	Lb.	94	52	34	32
Canary	Lb.	10,403	14,301	167	202
Onion	Lb.	132	120	73	79
Spinach	Lb.	550	21	45	3
Sugar beet	Lb.	781	7	71	14
Turnip	Lb.	396	96	37	10
Other garden and field seeds	Lb.	1,400	751	336	303
Seeds for the Dept. or Agri. .		e/	e/	1	b/
Total seeds, except oilseeds				2,373	3,003
Spices:					
Capsicum or red or cayenne pepper, including chili-					
Ground	Lb.	3	6	1	1
Unground	Lb.	2,222	5,915	248	548
Celery seeds	Lb.	1,668	1,425	188	306
Mustard-					
Ground or prepared	Lb.	1,226	586	564	251
Whole seeds	Lb.	5,172	3,961	319	217
Paprika, ground	Lb.	4,728	4,718	960	1,112
Total spices (supplementary)	Lb.	15,019	16,611	2,286	2,435
Starch:					
Potato starch	Lb.	1,607	2	48	b/
Other starch	Lb.	351	59	16	4
Total starch	Lb.	2,018	61	64	4
Sugar, molasses, and sirups:					
Beet sugar .....(2,000 lb.):	Ton	0	0	0	0
Cane sugar .....(2,000 lb.):	Ton	2,915	3,738	113,253	153,364
Dextrose, lactose, and levulose:	Lb.	3	b/	b/	b/
Maple sirup	Lb.	4,600	2,328	430	283
Maple sugar	Lb.	4,087	4,628	594	748
Molasses and sugar sirup-					
Edible	Gal.	12,261	11,653	1,850	1,692
Unfit for human consumption	Gal.	272,430	401,232	10,951	22,100
Total molasses	Gal.	284,691	412,885	12,801	23,792

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported <u>SUPPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Leaf-					
Cigar leaf (filler)-					
Stemmed-					
Free in bond for export .	Lb.	5	0	5	0
Other stemmed	Lb.	9,511	10,195	6,247	6,443
Unstemmed-					
Free in bond for export .	Lb.	b/	5	b/	2
Other unstemmed	Lb.	3,152	2,733	1,401	1,583
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed . . .	Lb.	51,032	51,407	24,122	24,583
Leaf for cigar wrappers-					
Free in bond for export . . .	Lb.	1	b/	1	b/
Other leaf for cigar wrappers	Lb.	2,196	2,531	3,420	3,831
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	65,897	66,871	35,196	36,442
Scrap tobacco-					
Product of the P.I.	Lb.	5,157	4,836	558	516
Other scrap tobacco	Lb.	3,353	3,571	915	925
Stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,732	379	53	8
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	76,139	75,657	36,722	37,891
Vegetables and preparations:					
Fresh and dried-					
Asparagus	Lb.	c/	d/ 24	c/	d/ 3
Beans-					
Green or unripe-					
Limas	Lb.	4,050	3,711	103	92
Other green or unripe . . .	Lb.	1,190	403	36	22
In brine	Lb.	1	6	b/	b/
Dried	Lb.	6,593	12,918	217	562
Beets-					
Sugar (2,000 lb.)	Ton	0	0	0	0
Other beets	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cabbage	Lb.	154	167	4	4
Cauliflower	Lb.	68	46	2	1
Carrots	Lb.	33	0	1	0
Celery	Lb.	15	2	b/	b/
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	7,530	12,563	294	502
Cowpeas-					
Blackeye-					
Green or unripe	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Dried or in brine	Lb.	2	0	b/	0
Other cowpeas	Lb.	66	0	2	0
Cucumbers	Lb.	3,845	3,815	78	75
Dasheens	Lb.	869	849	14	17
Eggplant	Lb.	6,326	7,229	131	144
Endives or crude chicory	Lb.	966	0	109	0

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941- Continued

Commodity imported : SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Vegetables and preparations, Con:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Fresh and dried, Continued-					
Garlic	Lb.	3,480	7,094	198	543
Horseradish, crude	Lb.	b/	0	b/	-
Lentils	Lb.	10,328	11,456	429	359
Lettuce	Lb.	1	b/	b/	b/
Lupines	Lb.	841	616	23	20
Mushrooms	Lb.	305	125	192	120
Okra	Lb.	1,410	1,813	60	69
Onions	Lb.	1,294	1,527	24	29
Peas-					
Green or unripe	Lb.	1,596	2,212	76	108
Dried	Lb.	1,384	1,859	33	54
Split	Lb.	0	1,043	0	44
Peppers	Lb.	8,805	15,358	247	423
Potatoes, white or Irish-					
Certified seed	Lb.	50,588	44,693	828	549
Other potatoes (table stock):	Lb.	28,875	11,334	443	141
Radishes	Lb.	5	23	b/	b/
Squash	Lb.	23	59	b/	1
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	84,126	132,230	1,904	3,485
Truffles	Lb.	18	0	16	0
Turnips and rutabagas	Lb.	112,206	132,156	891	1,179
Other fresh vegetables	Lb.	4,654	3,697	173	192
Canned-					
Mushrooms	Lb.	421	39	102	12
Peas	Lb.	139	3	9	b/
Tomatoes	Lb.	18,054	417	863	21
Other vegetables, canned	Lb.	210	40	14	3
Prepared or preserved-					
Pickled vegetables	Lb.	2,339	537	131	38
Pimientos in brine, oil, etc. :	Lb.	84	18	10	2
Sauces, vegetable and fruit...	Lb.	12,947	11,332	599	455
Tomato paste and sauce	Lb.	3,749	6	334	1
Other vegetables, prepared					
and preserved	Lb.	7,260	6,142	662	783
Other vegetable preparations-					
Bean cake, miso, etc. :	Lb.	723	327	41	29
Farinaceous substances-					
Arrowroot	Lb.	5,916	9,056	301	487
Sago	Lb.	7,272	12,402	161	254
Tapioca	Lb.	333,926	326,084	6,509	7,737
Other Vegetable preparations:		e/	e/	1,276	1,076
Total vegetables and					
preparations				17,540	19,636

Continued -

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported Supplementary	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Misc. vegetable products:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Argols, tartar, and wine lees.	Lb.	23,806	25,361	2,087	4,607
Broomcorn (2,000 lb.)	Ton	b/	b/	1	16
Citrus fruit juices unfit					
for beverages	Lb.	0	17	0	2
Flavoring extracts	Lb.	42	29	52	24
Palm leaf, natural	Lb.	86	54	4	4
Rice straw and fiber	Lb.	87	97	3	4
Sugar cane, natural (2,000 lb.)	Ton	0	0	0	0
Vegetable glue	Lb.	7	22	1	2
Wafers, inedible	Lb.	20	b/	13	b/
Wines-					
Champagne & other sparkling .	Gal.	460	106	2,088	567
Still wines	Gal.	3,157	1,554	6,025	3,514
Other beverages & fruit juices.		e/	e/	1,076	1,896
Total vegetable products				369,079	448,193
Total animals and products ..				173,734	337,013
Total supplementary agricultural products				542,813	785,206
COMPLEMENTARY					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, unmanufactured:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	44,857	23,135	124,997	61,802
Cocoons	Lb.	79	77	25	51
Total silk, unmanufactured ..	Lb.	44,936	23,212	125,022	61,853
Wool, unmf'd.(free in bond for use in carpets, etc.)-Actual weight:					
Donskoi, Smurna, etc., without merino or English blood-					
In the grease	Lb.	79,681	133,287	16,405	25,939
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	48,879	61,494	13,471	17,193
Other not finer than 40's-					
Woolen type-					
In the grease	Lb.	1,309	5,231	291	860
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	171	920	45	197
Worsted type-					
In the grease	Lb.	3,760	8,731	672	1,558
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	742	1,331	175	288
Hair of the camel-					
In the grease	Lb.	77	88	21	43
Washed, scoured, etc.	Lb.	65	87	13	18
Total wool, free in bond, etc. - actual weight ..	Lb.	134,684	211,169	31,093	46,096
Total animal products				156,115	107,949

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cocoa or cacao beans and shells..	Lb.	728,950	692,922	32,141	39,086
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared:					
Chocolate	Lb.	301	137	56	21
Cocoa	Lb.	1,502	20	234	4
Coffee (except into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	2055,065	2,254,682	126,771	177,385
Tea	Lb.	98,963	107,081	22,689	29,160
Yerba maté (Paraguay tea)	Lb.	83	196	6	9
Fibers, vegetable: (2,240 lb.)					
Crin vegetal	Ton	3	3	72	112
Istle or Tampico	Ton	8	15	667	1,163
Kapok	Ton	8	17	1,570	3,579
Manila or abaca	Ton	58	111	5,497	14,796
New Zealand fiber	Ton	0	0	0	0
Sisal and henequen	Ton	141	167	11,918	12,970
Other vegetable fibers (excl. flax, hemp, jute and cotton) ..	Ton	13	28	1,310	2,559
Total vegetable fibers	Ton	231	341	21,034	35,179
Drugs, herbs, etc.:					
Cinchona bark or other from which quinine may be extracted	Lb.	5,418	5,523	2,291	2,784
Licorice extract	Lb.	345	133	44	29
Licorice root, crude	Lb.	56,255	22,119	1,112	1,075
Opium, crude	Lb.	128	205	472	796
Psyllium seed	Lb.	2,436	2,535	263	353
Pyrethrum or insect flowers ...	Lb.	12,591	11,021	2,949	1,842
Senna	Lb.	3,625	4,016	177	169
Other drugs, herbs, etc. (excluding belladonna, ginseng and stramonium) ...		e/	e/	7,613	7,099
Total drugs, herbs, etc.				14,921	14,147
Fruits and preparations:					
Bananas	Bunch	52,336	51,662	29,085	29,725
Plantains		e/	e/	85	122
Ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared	Lb.	2,022	1,096	144	106
Oils, essential and distilled:					
Bergamot	Lb.	85	3	399	42
Cassia and cinnamon	Lb.	468	447	330	485
Citronella and lemon grass	Lb.	3,283	4,979	895	1,802
Geranium	Lb.	164	35	324	117
Lavender and spike lavender ...	Lb.	232	273	395	576

Continued ~

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941-Continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Oils, essential and distilled, Con:					
Lime	Lb.	141	192	531	1,036
Rose, or otto of roses	Oz.	40	61	245	328
Sandalwood	Lb.	5	41	16	131
Other essential and distilled (excl. lemon, orange, grapefruit, eucalyptus and peppermint)	Lb.	3,832	3,818	2,606	4,611
Total essential and distilled oils				5,741	9,128
Rubber and allied gums:					
Rubber, crude-					
Milk of, or latex	Lb.	75,687	77,947	14,593	15,966
Guayule rubber	Lb.	8,139	10,933	758	1,146
Other rubber, crude	Lb.	1749,036	2,216,095	303,118	401,890
Total rubber, crude	Lb.	1,832,862	2,304,975	318,469	419,002
Allied gums-					
Gutta balata	Lb.	1,452	2,070	301	489
Jelutong or pontianak	Lb.	16,690	19,759	2,449	2,954
Gutta percha and other guttas	Lb.	5,273	3,995	1,005	607
Total allied gums	Lb.	23,415	25,824	3,755	4,050
Total rubber and allied gums	Lb.	1,856,277	2,330,799	322,224	423,052
Spices:					
Allspice (pimento), unground ..	Lb.	2,607	3,690	326	583
Caraway seed	Lb.	3,477	129	358	31
Cardamom seed	Lb.	275	441	166	330
Cassia and cassia vera, unground	Lb.	12,106	14,133	1,167	1,733
Cinnamon and chips of, unground.	Lb.	1,471	3,481	196	488
Cloves, unground	Lb.	5,431	14,630	750	1,659
Ginger root, unground	Lb.	2,890	4,412	122	325
Mace, unground	Lb.	1,216	1,206	363	329
Nutmegs, unground	Lb.	6,403	8,577	709	961
Pepper, unground-					
Black	Lb.	15,839	57,406	530	2,284
White	Lb.	4,971	16,552	350	1,036
Tonka beans	Lb.	411	672	378	540
Vanilla beans	Lb.	1,310	1,025	4,913	5,616
Other spices (excl. paprika, celery seeds, capsicum, mustard)	Lb.	7,188	18,457	440	1,555
Total spices (complementary):	Lb.	65,595	144,811	10,768	17,470

Continued -

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Imports (for consumption) into the United States,
1940 and 1941 --continued

Commodity imported <u>COMPLEMENTARY</u>	Unit	Year ended December 31 a/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1940	1941	1940	1941
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Continued:				1,000	1,000
Misc. vegetable products:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Brazilian or pichurim beans..	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Broomroot	Lb.	75	192	12	27
Locust or carob beans	Lb.	1,660	1,074	19	18
Tea, impure, waste, etc.	Lb.	11,139	11,051	261	237
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts:	Lb.	12,861	18,771	182	242
Total vegetable products ..				586,373	775,118
Total animal products				156,115	107,949
Total complementary agricultural products				742,488	883,067
AGRICULTURAL-					
Supplementary products				542,813	785,206
Complementary products				742,488	883,067
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS				1,285,301	1,668,273
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				2,540,656	3,221,855

a/ Corrected to March 31, 1942.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Not separately classified prior to November 15, 1941.

d/ November 15 - December 31.

e/ Reported in value only.

f/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins."

g/ Includes albumen, n.s.p.f., crude marrow, rennet, integuments, tendons, and intestines, not sausage casings.

h/ Excludes barley, corn, oats, and wheat unfit for human consumption.

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General Note

In the accompanying analysis and tables, the term "Foreign trade" refers to trade between the United States (including the non-contiguous territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, the Virgin Islands) and foreign countries. The Philippine Islands, and, prior to January 1, 1935, the Virgin Islands, are included with foreign countries. Foreign trade does not include trade between Continental United States and the non-contiguous territories. The classification of the Virgin Islands has been subject to three successive changes: (1) prior to January 1, 1935, it was included among foreign countries; (2) from January 1, 1935, to December 31, 1939, it was included among the noncontiguous territories of the United States; (3) since January 1, 1940, it has been omitted altogether from the foreign-trade statistics of the United States. The volume of the foreign trade of the Islands has been only a minute portion of the total trade of the United States, and its elimination from total foreign-trade statistics will have no noticeable effect upon them.

In the classification of foreign trade into agricultural and nonagricultural groups, forest products and distilled liquors are considered nonagricultural. In the classification of agricultural imports into supplementary and complementary groups, supplementary consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States, together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all others, about 95 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea, and spices.

The trade tables showing United States exports and imports by country of origin and destination, which are customarily presented in the calendar and fiscal year supplements to Foreign Crops and Markets, are not available for publication in the present issue. These will be published in a subsequent issue as soon as the data are available.

Errata

The following corrections should be noted in the June 14, 1941, issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, "United States Agricultural Trade in 1940", supplement to the issue of June 9, 1941, Vol. 42, No. 23:

- p. 892, Chart: Value of United States Exports of Agricultural Products. The values indicated on the vertical scale should read: Dollars (millions) 1,000, 800, 600, 400, 200, 0.
- p. 913, Chart: Value of United States Imports of Sugar and other Supplementary Agricultural Products. The values indicated on the vertical scale should read: Dollars (millions) 1,000, 800, 600, 400, 200, 0.